

# THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF  
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA    "    THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL  
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. VII

CALGARY, ALBERTA, MARCH 1st, 1928

No. 7

## Provincial Treasurer Presents Budget

*Staff Correspondence*

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## The Importance of Using Good Seed

*U.F.A. Organization Section*

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## Lower Income Tax or Lower Tariff?

*By D. F. KELLNER, M.P.*

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## A Woman's View of Parliament

*By "U.F.W.A."*

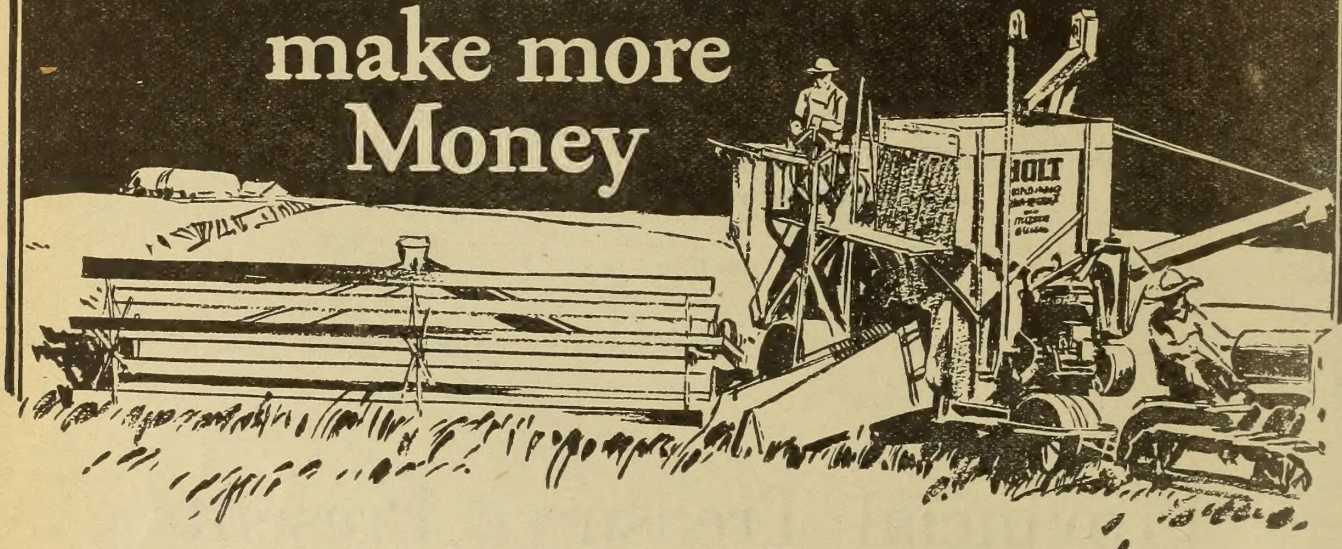
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## Official News From the Alberta Wheat Pool

*Pool Elevator Operations*



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## WHY SHOULD YOU harvest your grain with a "Holt" Combined Harvester?

Because, a "Holt" will save you the labor, time and cost of many separate operations—stooking or shocking, pitching, unloading, stacking, re-pitching! You and the boys do the work of expensive threshing crews—Hard manual labor is eliminated—Women folks spared the burden of cooking big meals.

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f. o. b. Stockton

Model 30	.....	\$3600.00
Model 32	.....	\$2500.00
Model 34	.....	\$2100.00
Model 36	.....	\$2420.00
Model 38	.....	\$1500.00

[Write for complete price lists of all models, attachments and special equipment.]

# Combined Harvester



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One Year.....\$2.00  
Single Copies.....10 cents

Make remittances by money order or postal note. We cannot accept responsibility for currency forwarded through the mail.

Change of Address—When ordering a change of address, the former as well as the present address should be given; otherwise the alteration cannot be made.

## CIRCULATION

Average net paid circulation,, six months ending February 29th, 1928.....45,363

# THE U.F.A.

Published on the 1st and 15th of each month by  
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

Lougheed Building  
CALGARY - ALBERTA

Official Organ of  
THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL  
THE ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL  
THE ALBERTA DAIRY POOL  
THE ALBERTA EGG AND POULTRY POOL

Editor  
W. NORMAN SMITH

## ADVERTISING

Commercial Display.....35c per agate line  
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Livestock Display.....(rates on application)  
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No discount for time or space

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Vol. VII

CALGARY, ALBERTA, MARCH 1st 1928

No. 7

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## EDITORIAL

## FEDERAL AFFAIRS

In this issue we publish the first of a series of articles on proceedings in the Dominion Parliament by U.F.A. members of the House of Commons. While Provincial affairs will continue to be given prior consideration so long as the session of the Alberta Legislature lasts, we intend to devote a portion of our space to Federal matters. "U.F.W.A." who will present "A Woman's View of Parliament" in articles to be published not less frequently than twice a month, contributes the first on this theme in the current number.

A portion of the Eastern press, particularly the *Ottawa Citizen*, which is more closely in touch with Parliamentary affairs, owing to its position in the capital, than most Canadian newspapers, has commented in several recent issues on the excellent work which is being done by U.F.A. members in the House of Commons during the present session. Contributions to the debates by Alberta members have been important, but as despatches to the Western dailies are necessarily somewhat abbreviated, we would urge all our readers who are interested in Federal affairs to subscribe to the official stenographic record, which is known as "Hansard." Subscriptions should be forwarded to the King's Printer, Ottawa. The price is \$3.00 for the session.

Federal issues which affect in a very close way the interests of the people on the farms were discussed at

the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. The discussion of these issues has now been transferred to the floor of the House of Commons.

\* \* \*

## BETTER SEED

With a view to bringing about an improvement in the average quality of the seed grain used in Alberta, a "Better Seed Committee" has been set up by the Provincial Minister of Agriculture, consisting of representatives of the Provincial Department, the Dominion Seed Branch, the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, the Alberta Seed Growers' Association, the University of Alberta and the C.P.R. Agricultural Department. The committee, which is working in conjunction with the U.F.A. Locals, the Wheat Pool, and various other organizations, is performing a useful and needful work in drawing attention to the necessity for the exercise of the greatest care in seed selection, and the use as far as possible of the best quality of seed during the coming season.

\* \* \*

## AN IMPORTANT MEASURE

The bill given second reading in the Legislature last week, providing for the setting up of a board of four members which may direct the sterilization of a patient of a mental hospital when discharge of the patient is contemplated, is in some respects the most important measure which has been brought before the Assembly. It marks a radical departure from tradition.

It is all to the good that the members of a deliberative body should turn aside from questions ordinarily considered "political" to consider a problem in genetics, to consult authorities in human science, to think in terms of quality of the future citizenship of this Province. It is all to the good, also, that the discussion should be thorough, that the members should proceed with the utmost caution along a path which in this country is untrodden. There can be no legitimate place for "party" alignments in a matter touching so closely the individual conscience.

It cannot fairly be said that time has not been given for the public to acquaint itself with the provisions of the bill, of which Mr. Hoadley is sponsor, though it may be questioned whether public opinion has been crystallized on the subject. The bill was introduced last session but not taken beyond the second reading. The Minister properly expressed a wish that its provisions should be thoroughly considered. It was not intended that the bill should be enacted before a sufficient period had elapsed for that purpose. Since the bill was drafted its provisions have been inquired into

(Continued on page 7)



# NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

## Use of Improved Seed Grain Urged

**Seed of Inferior Quality Will Not Produce Most Profitable Crop**

(By Dept. of Agriculture, Edmonton)

The use of better quality seed grain by farmers throughout the Province this spring is being urged in order to maintain the high standard which Alberta crops have established in the past. Lack of care in the selection of seed, with the consequent lowering in the quality of the crop produced, will very soon reduce the demand for Alberta wheat on the markets of the world and correspondingly lower the prices received by the grower.

The remedy for this situation is largely in the hands of the individual farmer. The man who sows weed seeds with his grain has himself to blame for the lowered grading he will receive for his crop at the elevator and the dockage imposed. Seed drill surveys conducted in the Province by the Dominion Seed Branch indicate that the average seed put into the ground grades "rejected" according to legal standards as to the number of weed seeds present. The thorough use of the fanning mill on all seed grain will help the present and future crops by checking the spread of weed seeds which use valuable plant food.

If a farmer is not in a position to purchase registered seed, which can be secured from the Provincial Seed Cleaning Plant at Edmonton, he can at least use a high quality of commercial seed of one of the varieties of recognized merit. This is especially important in the case of wheat, as a wide variation exists among varieties as to their suitability for milling purposes. Seed of mixed varieties cannot yield the product demanded by millers.

### CONCERT NETS \$250

The annual concert and dance of Delia U.F.A. Local netted nearly \$250. R. Selkirk, Gordon Edgley, P. Courser, the little Misses Simpson, Misses Ruby Edgley and Edna Schatz, Frankie Moore, Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. L. Howarth, Misses D. Walker, Ada Lees, Wilda Pullar, Messrs. R. Armstrong, Harold Lee and S. Crawshaw, contributed to an interesting program of songs, dances, and readings. Mr. Limpert gave a short address on the work of the U.F.A. and N. Burke, chairman, also spoke briefly. The concert was followed by lunch and dancing.

### GRAND MEADOW BANQUET

"Eighty persons sat down to tables filled with all the good things our Grand Meadow women are noted for cooking," writes J. W. Auten, secretary, in a report of the Grand Meadow U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. annual meeting and banquet. "After the supper, our delegates, Mr. and Mrs. A. Elofson, gave their very interesting reports." A short program included a piano solo by Miss Allbright, and dancing by the young daughters of Mr. and Mrs. J. Knadle and Mr. and Mrs. R. Carter. An address by R. Haskins, president of Westling Local, on "Why Do I Belong to the U.F.A.?" was greatly enjoyed.

### AITKEN'S MEETINGS IN RIBSTONE

Meetings will be addressed in the Ribstone Constituency, by A. F. Aitken, U.F.A. Director for Battle River as follows:

Stainsleigh, Mon., Mar. 5, 8 p.m.  
Provost, Tues., Mar. 6, 8 p.m.  
Ferry Hill, Wed., Mar. 7, 8 p.m.  
Eye Hill, Thurs., Mar. 8, 8 p.m.  
May Pole, Fri., Mar. 9, 4 p.m.  
Sulphur Springs, Sat., Mar. 10, 3 p.m.

## To Enlarge Area of Pincher Creek Co-op.

At the annual meeting of the Pincher Creek Co-operative Association, a resolution was unanimously adopted to enlarge the district covered by the association by taking in Cowley and Lundbreck districts. S. Lunn reported on behalf of the Hay and Seed committee, on the sales made. S. H. Smith gave an account of the turkeys handled, while L. C. Bonertz reported for the livestock committee, urging that more support be given to this branch. A committee was appointed to go into the matter of installing machinery to handle the hay in the association's warehouse, and another committee to give assistance in the matter of handling livestock. E. G. Cook, M.L.A., was in the chair.

### HANDLED SEED AND FEED

East Clover Bar Local closed the year 1927 with a cash balance of \$80, states M. L. Reynolds, secretary, adding: "During the year, with the co-operation of N. D. McMillan, elevator agent, we handled 8 carloads of seed and feed; and Stanley Uren and Geo. Ottewill collected orders for a car of twine, which we disposed of to the farmers."

"During the winter the U.F.W.A. and U.F.A. have held their meetings in the same house, in separate rooms, and after the meetings the ladies serve lunch."

### ST. ALBERT APPEAL FUND

Acknowledged in Feb. 16th	
issue <i>The U.F.A.</i> .....	\$ 7.00
Feb., 1928	
15—Berrywater U.F.A.....	10.00
Olds U.F.W.A.....	5.00
16—Rockwood U.F.A.....	5.00
A. M. Boutillier, Soda	
Lake.....	10.00
Fawcett U.F.A.....	3.00
17—E. O. Boyd, Rife.....	1.00
18—W. E. Ross, New West-	
minster, B.C.....	2.00
20—Mid Pembina U.F.A.....	5.00
Acadia Valley U.F.A....	5.00
George T. Reddish, Pea-	
vine.....	1.00
"A Friend," Conrich....	2.00
22—Olds U.F.A.....	10.00
	<b>\$66.00</b>

## To Address Meetings in E. and W. Calgary

**Itinerary of Mrs. L. Louise Scholefield and S. J. Ewing**

Mrs. L. Louise Scholefield, U.F.W.A. Director for East and West Calgary and S. J. Ewing, U.F.A. Director for East and West Calgary will address public meetings at the following points in the interests of the U.F.A. and the Pools:

Monday, March 5, Airdrie, 8 p.m.  
Tuesday, March 6, Crossfield, 2 p.m.  
Wed., March 7, Seibertville, 2 p.m.  
Wed., March 7, Carstairs, 8 p.m.  
Thursday, March 8, Cremona, 2 p.m.  
Friday, March 9, Dog Pound, 2 p.m.  
Sat., March 10, Cochrane, 2 p.m.  
Mon., March 12, Brushy Ridge, 2 p.m.  
Mon., March 12, Springbank, 8 p.m.  
Wed., March 14, Beddington, 8 p.m.  
Thurs., March 15, Conrich, 8 p.m.  
Friday, March 16, Glenmore, 8 p.m.  
Monday, March 19, Dalroy, 8 p.m.  
Tuesday, March 20, Shepard, 8 p.m.

If there is no Local (active) or if the secretary is absent will some U.F.A. member kindly see that these meetings are properly advertised, and arrangements made for a meeting place?

If a social event, or any local talent, can be arranged to furnish music it will be found that a larger crowd of young people may be secured in this way.

As Mrs. Scholefield, U.F.W.A. Director, is to be present and address the meeting, will you please endeavor to have as many of the farm women present as possible.

Trusting that all sympathetic to the organization will do everything possible to make these meetings a success.

Yours fraternally,

S. J. EWING,

Director.

Calgary, Alta.

### WOODBEND REORGANIZED

"Farmers of Woodbend have neglected a portion of their public business for over a year by allowing the U.F.A. Local to lose membership," states a correspondent, "but at a recent meeting at the home of R. J. Manson the Local was reorganized. Although we are only six candle power, each member is a reflector. The farmers generally are in favor of united effort. The Wheat Pool and its operations are held in very high esteem by the community, as well as the other Pools, and there is every reason to believe that the membership of the Local will reach its normal strength in the near future. All offices have been filled and a committee appointed to make inquiry concerning rural mail delivery."

### WETASIKWIN FEDERAL C.A.

In a letter to the Locals in the Federal constituency of Wetaskiwin, Mrs. Winifred Ross, the retiring secretary, at the request of the new secretary, Mrs. E. E. Sparks, of Brightview, asks that all dues and donations to the Constituency Association should in future be sent direct to the U.F.A. Central Office. This is to avoid duplication of work, as all funds



used in any way for political purposes must pass through the hands of the Association incorporated for that purpose. Mrs. Ross stresses the need for all Locals to bring their membership up to full strength, and states that the officers will be willing to give all possible assistance upon request.

#### BOW RIVER DUES 50 CENTS

Bow River U.F.A. Federal Constituency dues for 1928 have been set at 50 cents.

#### KIEW ANNUAL MEETING

At the annual meeting of Kiew Local the following officers were elected: P. Samvil, president; Harry Dehid, vice-president and D. Yuskow, secretary.

#### PLAN DEBATING SOCIETY

In order to arouse interest among the members and others of the community, Rosyth U.F.A. Local is endeavoring to form a debating and literary society.

#### BOW ISLAND CARD PARTY

More than 250 people attended the card party and dance given by Bow Island U.F.A. Local in the U.F.A. Hall. Mrs. I. D. James and R. Calder won the prizes.

#### TO HOLD SOCIAL EVENING

The Calgary U.F.A. Local have arranged to hold a social evening in Penley's Academy, Calgary, on Tuesday, March 13th. Members of Locals in the district are invited to attend.

#### EXPECT INCREASED MEMBERSHIP

"We are hoping to show a greatly increased membership over 1927," writes N. V. Fearnough, secretary of Morrin Local. "I can safely say that the U.F.A. spirit in this district is just as good now as it has ever been."

#### SCIENCE MOUND LOCAL

The Science Mound U.F.A. Local met recently at the home of D. J. McKay, when a social evening was spent with music and recitations following the routine business. Members decided to ask the merchants of Donalda to purchase Raymond sugar, as this is an Alberta product, and it was stated that the quality is at least as good as that of cane sugar.

#### ADDRESS ON "AVIATION"

Lieut. W. H. McCardell ("Wings" of the *Calgary Herald*), gave a most interesting address on "Aviation" at the regular meeting of the Calgary U.F.A. Local held in the public library, Calgary, on February 16th. A hearty vote of thanks to the speaker was carried at the close of the meeting. S. J. Ewing occupied the chair prior to the arrival of Guy W. Johnson, the vice-president, who had been delayed.

#### BINGLEY OFFICERS

The annual meeting of Bingley U.F.A. Local was held recently, there being a fairly good attendance of members. The following officers were appointed for 1928: President, H. W. Hilbert; Vice-President, Sig. Sande; Directors: W. Kirkham, S. Larsgard, J. Frost, H. Miller and A. Sande. Sec-Treas., R. D. Meston.

After the business meeting, refreshments were served and an enjoyable program of songs and recitations given by various members and non-members.

R. D. MESTON,  
Secretary.

### Committee Set Up On Co-operative Marketing

As the outcome of the recent conference in Calgary between representatives of the U.F.A., the Alberta Government and the four Co-operative Marketing Pools, the following committee, consisting of members nominated by the organizations concerned, has been set up, to deal with plans for the advancement of co-operative marketing in this Province:

U.F.A.: H. E. G. H. Scholefield, A. F. Aitken, J. A. Johansen.

Alberta Government: Premier Brownlee, Hon. R. G. Reid, Hon. George Hoadley.

Wheat Pool: J. J. Strang.

Livestock Pool: M. A. MacMillan.

Dairy Pool: N. S. Clarke.

Poultry Pool: D. M. Malin.

#### Committee on Consumers' Co-operation

The U.F.A. members of the committee on Consumers' Co-operation will consist of Messrs. Scholefield, Aitken and Johansen. The names of the three members to be nominated by the Alberta Co-operative League have not yet been received.

#### BEDDINGTON'S ACTIVE YEAR

Beddington Local U.F.A. had a successful and active year during 1927. The officers were all re-elected for 1928. During 1927 the Local purchased for its members 430 tons of coal and 4,300 fence posts. The regular meetings have been fairly well attended and topics of interest discussed. A debate, concert and dance held February 10th, 1928, filled the U.F.A. Hall to capacity and the committee in charge were well pleased.

W. H. EVANS,  
Secretary.

#### STETTLE-WARDEN DINNER

A large crowd attended the annual dinner given by Stettler and Warden U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals in Stettler recently. J. S. Brooks was chairman, and addresses were given by R. Price, C. L. Willis and Mayor Blair. Mrs. Sandy Stewart sang, "Ye Banks and Braes", which was much enjoyed. Mrs. S. Rufenacht and J. A. Adshead gave full reports of the Annual Convention.

#### GOOD PROGRESS AT GRAMINIA

Good progress is being made by Graminia Local, writes Mrs. Jno. O'Gorman, secretary. "Our membership roll now shows 27 paid up members, with prospects of a further increase during 1928. We have adopted the system of social entertainment after our regular monthly meetings, which I feel will prove very

#### A SUGGESTION FROM

##### FAWCETT U.F.A. LOCAL

In forwarding a contribution of \$3 to the St. Albert Appeal Fund, John L. Pumphrey, secretary of Fawcett Local, writes: "This is 25 cents per paid up member, and I would like to suggest that if this were done throughout the Province there would be ample funds to clear this obligation."

successful." A. Latimer was elected president for 1928, and Jas. Cole vice-president.

#### SUCCESSFUL MASQUERADE

"A very successful masquerade dance was held on February 10th," writes H. Goldfinch, secretary of Chain Lakes Local. "This, together with the fact that we have purchased \$300 worth of goods co-operatively so far this year, thereby saving the members around \$75, keeps interest keen in the organization in this district." E. H. Cole and J. C. Schultz were elected president and vice-president, respectively, at the annual meeting.

#### EAGLE HILL ANNUAL MEETING

At the annual meeting of Eagle Hill Local, E. Ronneberg, J. E. Van Schmidt, and Mrs. O. Arneson were re-elected to office. Following the business meeting about 40 persons sat down to a dainty chicken supper served by the ladies. Progressive whist occupied the rest of the evening and Miss Winnie Jones and S. Ronneberg were the winners. The report of the delegate to the Convention, Mrs. O. Arneson, was the chief feature of the second meeting of the year; this meeting closed with a dance.

#### MUCH REMAINS TO BE DONE

"Much remains to be done before rural life provides the all-round type of living under which people develop their best characteristics and achieve their legitimate ambitions," declared E. Herbert Spencer, president of McCafferty Local, in his annual address. "Times are better, it is true, but the farmer must not live in a fool's paradise. Many overhead expenses have risen 100 per cent since wheat sold at 50 cents; so that, comparatively speaking, the farmer is no better off unless he can increase his yield or cut his interest rate. . . . As tillers of the soil our interests are common, and if we cannot see clearly the work that should be done, we must meet and discuss with the intention of finding out how best we can add our small dribble of effort to the main stream."

#### COL. ROBINSON WINS DEBATE

About 300 people attended the debate held by Rowley Local when Col. Robinson of Munson spoke in defence of the Wheat Pool. Mr. Pennenbecker, of Rowley, being in opposition. The judges were Messrs. Oliver, of Morrin, and Farquharson, of Delia. S. R. Hooper was chairman.

Col. Robinson described the adverse conditions prevailing before the war, the work of the Wheat Board instituted during the war, and the inauguration of the Wheat Pool. The affairs of the Pool were under control of the members, he said, and it had met with most wonderful success. Mr. Pennenbecker doubted whether the present improved prices were due to the Pool. The Pool idea had been tried in the States, and a number of Pools there had failed. More attention should be given to efficiency on the farms.

The unanimous decision of the judges in favor of the affirmative was received with hearty applause.

After the debate the company engaged in a most enjoyable dance, the musicians being Mrs. W. F. Richardson, and W. C. White, of Rowley orchestra and Messrs. Walrod, of Rumsey. A beautiful tray, donated to the Rowley Local by Mrs. G. R. Farquharson realized the handsome sum of \$16.75, the total proceeds of the evening exceeding \$100.



The ladies served an excellent supper free.

"Indications are," writes S. R. Hooper, secretary, "that the farm people are solidly behind the movement and may be relied upon to support the aims and ideals of the U.F.A. on every occasion. Several new memberships were obtained at the meeting and others promised. Watch Rowley Local grow in 1928 under the guidance of President A. J. Russell and our veteran secretary, Mr. W. H. Baldwin."

#### DON'T BE STAMPEDED!

A warning to farmers and owners of oil rights, perpetual and otherwise, not to be stampeded into disposing of their lands to companies desiring to procure same for drilling, is given by A. J. A. Bell, Crude Creek, Okotoks, in a recent letter. Mr. Bell suggests that farmers should get together, "join forces by pooling their holdings, commence a drilling program that would have as its objective the producing of petroleum and by-products, and placing them on the market as required, and thus overcome the undesirable condition known as overproduction."

The oil fields should be developed, says Mr. Bell, in the interests of the Province. Farmers should be the first to benefit, as

they need cheaper fuel oils for their tractors. "I do not advocate throwing it away, so to speak. What we must aim at in everything we handle, whether it is the farmer or manufacturer, is a just price for all things men use—thus bringing about honest trading."

#### INVALID CHAIR

An invalid chair, the property of the Central Organization, will be loaned to any member needing the use of it. Anyone requiring the chair is asked to make application through the Local U.F.A. or U.F.W.A. This chair was purchased a few years ago in response to a request for an invalid in destitute circumstances and has now been returned to Central office.

#### TOFIELD WHIST DRIVE

Forty tables were occupied at the whist drive held by Tofield U.F.A. Local on February 14th, when Mrs. W. Ingram, Mrs. McGinitie, L. C. Hay and Guy Walker were the prize winners.

#### GOOD REASON

Jim—I think I will have to get a new car.  
Will—What's wrong with the one you have?  
Jim—I can't pay for it.—*Life*.

#### NEW U.F.A. LOCALS

##### MYRTLE HILL LOCAL

Myrtle Hill Local was organized recently, in the Kitscoty district. Geo. H. Pickles is the secretary.

##### SPRING PARK LOCAL

J. Keller, L. L. Smith and O. C. Graves are the elected officers of Spring Park Local, organized recently at Spring Park.

##### "HARMONY" LOCAL

"Harmony" was the name chosen for a new Local near Athabasca. Mr. Fred Evans, organizer in charge, was elected president, and Alex. B. Jamieson is the secretary.

##### SPRING VALLEY LOCAL

South of Jarrow, a new Local to be known as Spring Valley Local, was organized recently with 16 paid up members. Wm. Cowley, T. A. O'Neil, and J. A. Waite were elected president, vice-president, and secretary respectively. "Prospects are good for a community hall to be built at a central point," states Mr. Waite.



## Problems of Federal Fiscal Policy



Has Public Debt Been Lowered or Increased?—How Reduction of Income Tax Stands in Way of Tariff Reduction.

By D. F. KELLNER, M.P.

Again Parliament has been presented with the Budget. A reduction in taxation is provided for, estimated to save \$19,000,000 and a claim of a net reduction in debt of \$38,000,000; the other outstanding feature being another reduction of 10 per cent in income taxation. Reduction in tax on corporations from 8.1 per cent to 8 per cent, a reduction of 25 per cent or from 4 per cent to 3 per cent in sales tax; also some tariff reductions and re-classifications covering cottons, woollens and textiles; printing and publishing, fruit and horticulture, fishing, roadmaking, aviation and mechanics' tools, with a further proviso that in future the British preference will only apply when there is at least 50 per cent Empire labor and material as against 25 per cent at present.

#### QUESTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT

On former occasions, the main debate settled around the tariff. This year, however, other things seem to supersede that issue. The claim of a reduction in the national debt is probably receiving more attention than any other. The point at issue is whether the deficits of C.N.R. met by an issue of railway bonds, guaranteed by the Government, should be included in our national debt or not. During the regime of the Union Government and while Mr. Fielding was Minister of Finance in the Liberal Government, the practice of including such issues was always followed. Since that time, however, a change in bookkeeping has been made and these issues are endorsed by the Government, and charged to railway account. According to the method of bookkeeping presently followed by the Government, the national debt has been decreased by some \$118,000,000. Using the other system and accepting a bond

endorsed and guaranteed by the Government as a national liability, our public accounts will show an increase in the national debt of \$45,000,000 since the present administration came into power.

Other matters enter the debate, such as the claim that our loudly vaunted prosperity is confined to commercial and financial enterprises, but has not reached our agriculturists and laborers. Attention is drawn to the emigration of our native-

born Canadians to the United States, and the argument seeks to settle—whether that emigration is caused by the fiscal policy of the Government or by the allurements of southern skies.

No debate, however, could long endure without the tariff entering, but this year it is assuming a different tone. Formerly such debate advanced the advantages of low tariff versus high or adequate protection. This year, it is being repeatedly pointed out that our tariff remains the same, regardless of which party is in power.

#### WHAT TO EXPECT FROM EITHER PARTY

While discussing reductions in the tariff, there are a few facts that should be kept in mind, as an indication of what we may expect from either or both parties. When speaking on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, D. M. Kennedy placed on Hansard a statement showing the per cent of duties collected by Conservatives and by Liberals during the periods each of them have had control of the Government. Summed up it amounts to this:

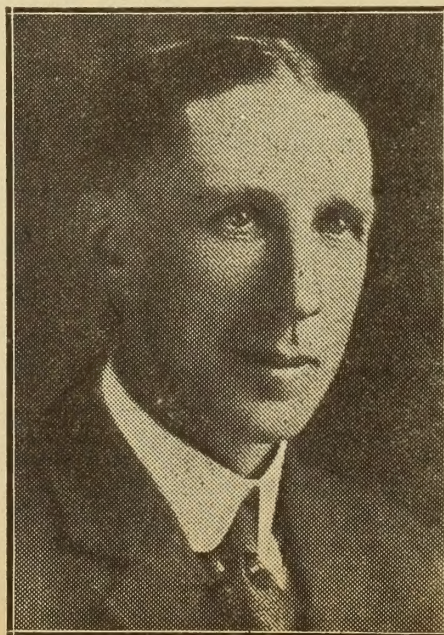
Conservatives	Liberals
in Power	in Power
1888-1897	1898-1912
1913-1922	1922-1926

When the Conservatives were in power they collected on dutiable imports 24.4 per cent and on total 17.2 per cent.

When the Liberals were in power they collected on dutiable imports 26.6 per cent and on total 16.4 per cent.

#### INCOME TAX REDUCTION PREVENTS TARIFF REDUCTION

It will be seen that actual practice has given practically the same tariff rate, whether the Government was a low tariff Liberal or a high tariff Conservative. When speaking on the present budget a



D. F. KELLNER, M.P.



day or two ago, Alfred Speakman pointed out that the reductions in direct taxation, particularly the income tax provided for in this budget, precluded any possibility in tariff reduction, because revenue could not be obtained from any other source. Remembering that nearly 75 per cent of the members of the House of Commons were elected on a low tariff platform, one is brought to a realization of the power that those opposed to tariff reduction must wield over any Government, of whatever party in control at Ottawa.

No section of the country has so persistently advocated low tariff as the Province of Saskatchewan, followed closely by Manitoba and Alberta. It will be interesting to see what support is given the present budget by the members from those Provinces, as beyond a doubt, the element of protection is actually increased in the budget now before Parliament.

## Various Bills Dealt With by Assembly

### Licensing of Real Estate, Interpretations Act and Lightning Rods Among Matters of Legislation

Among bills dealt with by the Legislature is one to provide for the licensing of real estate agents and real estate salesmen. A new definition of the words "real estate agents" will be considered by the Minister in response to a demand by Lorne Proudfoot, Acadia, that the terms of the act might apply to an executor or trustee or an individual who might have to dispose of some land for a neighbor, and the receipt of a fee for this would make that one liable.

There was quite a fight on the inclusion of the word "incompetency" as

one of the failings which would render a real estate dealer liable for damages. The word was too indefinite and was deleted.

L. A. Giroux moved that clauses covering a graduated scale of fees from \$10.00 in a city of 5000 or more; \$7.50 in a city of less than 5000; \$5.00 in any other part of the Province; and \$3.00 for a real estate salesman, be struck out to make the clause uniform. Mrs. Irene Parby pointed out that while a city dealer could operate in any part of the Province, the smaller town agent could not operate in the city. For that reason she opposed the amendment. It was put and lost.

### RIGHT OF APPEAL TO BE GIVEN

The right of appeal from the decision of the Superintendent in the case of one who had been refused, or had his license revoked or suspended, to the Minister direct was approved of. Mr. Weaver thought that one who was desirous of being reinstated should advertise in some way the fact that he was applying for reinstatement. The Minister in charge, George Hoadley, in the absence of R. G. Reid, thought that perhaps the principle of reinstatement was not a good one, as it was hardly likely that any license would be revoked without good reason. The clause was stood over.

On the interpretations act, which is to make clear the meaning of certain words and phrases as found within the statutes of Alberta, members spent a half hour or so determining the question of when a notice served on anyone is deemed to be served. Some said it was impossible to solve such a question unless such service was sent by registered mail. The Attorney General had a long wrangle with the members to get the idea across that the clauses governing this were only meant to deal with cases in acts

where no registration was specified but which referred only to ordinary mail.

The measure to deal with the devolution of real property of deceased persons did not take long to slip through Committee, simply because there is really only one new principle involved. Mr. Weaver asked if there was any new principle involved, and the Attorney General answered that this bill was merely a codification of the law insofar as the law could be ascertained. This brought Mr. Parkyn to his feet wanting to know if the law was so mysterious that no one knew anything about it. The new principle is to allow executors to sell or mortgage the estate to pay certain debts such as taxes.

### WHEN IS A LIGHTNING ROD?

When is a lightning rod? That was the question on the bill to bond and license persons providing or installing lightning rods. The bill had been designed not on account of anything in the principle of lightning rods, but because of faulty erection or unsuitable material. The work necessitated under the bill would be supervised by the Fire Commissioner, and it would not be necessary to appoint inspectors all over the Province. The cost would be light and the tax of 80 cents per hundred dollars worth of business would carry the administration. The intention was to outline a standard specification for making and erecting rods, and the licensee would be required to furnish a copy of the act to every purchaser for whom he installed rods together with a copy of standard specifications. He had also to furnish a certificate that the work was done in conformity with the act.

Penalties and fines are pretty stiff. How to convict is another matter.

J.P.W.

### EDITORIAL—Continued from page 3

by a number of responsible and popular and important organizations, and opinions have been formed. Mr. Hoadley, as we know, himself has given the subject serious thought and study, and has encouraged others to do so.

It is possible, however, that the press (and this paper among others) has failed to fill its role adequately in bringing the nature of the proposed legislation to the notice of the general body of citizens. This could have been done without offense. British newspapers of the highest standing would not have hesitated to express their views upon a question of such a character, since they recognize that while expert opinion tempered by that of the great amateurs may give guidance, the import of legislation involving the curtailment of liberty, even for ends considered most desirable, should be thoroughly understood by the people. The members of a Legislature who have access to much information may be convinced of the desirability of a certain course, but when a new principle is involved, especially, legislation should be the carrying into effect of what Lord Haldane has described as the "General Will." Has the "General Will" as yet been evoked? Upon this point there may be room for doubt. We are not sure.

Subject to safeguards of the most complete character, and to the means of instituting the board being the most satisfactory possible, it would probably appear to most laymen that some step in the direction proposed may be wise. The increase in the number of cases of mental deficiency is apparently serious, and there seems to be a preponderance of scientific opinion, in favor of the proposal

What is vitally important is an informed public opinion, and adequate safeguards. The decision to require unanimity before the exercise of the powers of the board is commendable. Two lay members are provided for. It is quite as important to have strong lay representation as medical representation, though for different reasons. For all members, the power which it is proposed to vest in the board is a serious trust. Those who share such a power over others require the moral delicacy and sensitiveness of a Galsworthy.

In some of the states to the south, notably in California, prior to the ruling of the supreme court, the power to deal with criminals in the way contemplated in Alberta only for certain mental cases, was unwarrantably given, and it has been reported that political offenders as well as other lawbreakers were dealt with in this penal way. While a lay opinion upon the subject of heredity is valueless, it is interesting to note that H. S. Jennings, professor of Zoology in Johns Hopkins University, contends that "there are few parents, at least among those not falling in the definitely pathological group, of whom it can be predicted that their children will be worthless. . . . Students of heredity, like other men, are disposed to make the most of their achievements; to dwell upon what they know, what they can do, what they can predict. They have, indeed, achieved much; the last twenty-five years have made greater advances in the knowledge of heredity than had all the ages before. But recognition of limitations is as valuable as other sorts of knowledge; realization of what we cannot do is as necessary for correct guidance as realization of what we can do."



# Alberta's Budget is Presented by the Provincial Treasurer in Legislative Assembly

Deficit of \$215,980.30 Shown for Calendar Year 1927, Although Cash Receipts Exceed Expenditures by \$57,778.80, and  
 - Would Have Shown This Surplus Under Old Method of Accounting—Estimated Surplus for 1928-29—  
 Reid Reviews Alberta's Economic and Industrial Year

## STAFF CORRESPONDENCE

EDMONTON, Feb. 24.—Although cash receipts exceeded payments by the sum of \$57,778.80 during the calendar year which ended December 31st, 1927, the interim public accounts presented in the Legislature today by Hon. R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer, show a deficit of \$215,980.33, compared with an estimated surplus of \$26,178.49.

On the basis of accounting methods in force up to the end of the year 1923, the excess of cash receipts over payments as indicated above would have been shown as a surplus. In accordance with the change made by the Government in that year, however, accounts payable, including accrued interest on debenture debt, are now charged against appropriations of the year in which the liability is incurred, irrespective of the actual date of payment, the accounts of the Province being held open for the purpose.

"At the last session of the Legislature," said the Treasurer, "the fiscal year was changed to end March 31st instead of December 31st. Interim Public Accounts are being prepared for the twelve months ending December 31st, 1927, and the final accounts for the fiscal period ending March 31st, 1928, will be placed before you at the next session."

## SURPLUS ESTIMATED FOR 1928-29

For the fiscal period 1928-29, the estimated revenue is \$13,273,614.62, and the expenditure \$13,262,259.70, leaving an estimated surplus of \$11,354.92.

## REDUCTION OF INDIVIDUAL INDEBTEDNESS

Mr. Reid reviewed the economic affairs of the Province for the past year. To him the fact that was outstanding, was the reduction of individual indebtedness throughout the Province. This process had been going on for three years, and it seemed to him that there was today more money in the hands of the farmers after meeting their current liabilities than perhaps in any previous year of the Province's history.

The continued success of the Wheat Pool, the increasing use of the western route, and the readjustment of freight rates had all contributed to the spirit of contentment. The question of freight rates had been viewed more in the light

of the removal of an injustice than as a matter of dollars and cents.

"With all this," said the Minister, "I am doubtful if we have yet reached the crest of our immediate prosperity, since there are large quantities of grain from last year's harvest still unmarketed, and a considerable amount of capital has still to be released from the sale of livestock after the feeding period has been completed."

## NO WARRANT FOR EXTRAVAGANCE

The Minister sounded the customary Scottish benediction when, after saying that the measure of prosperity achieved was legitimate ground for satisfaction, it did not justify extravagance in either public or private expenditure. "What has already been won at the cost of strenuous endeavor," he said, "can only be retained by the continued exercise of thrift. It is essential for the future well-being both of this Province and its citizens that new liabilities for non-essential things, which in themselves may be very desirable, should not be incurred until our financial position has become strong enough to assume the burden without overloading."

Revenue on Income account for 1927, Mr. Reid stated was \$12,263,400.64, being \$237,645.90 less than had been estimated. Expenditure amounted to

\$12,479,380.97, or \$4,512.92 more than anticipated. That means the Treasury Department made a pretty good guess all round, although some of the items showed additional expenditures under special warrant, but sufficient under expenditures of appropriations from others to come within the \$4,512.92 over expended.

Special Warrants covered such items as highway maintenance, hospitals commission, under the gasoline vendors' tax act, and miscellaneous.

Revenues showed a decrease insofar as the Dominion school lands fund is concerned, amounting to \$80,434.82, and the population subsidy was \$15,246.40 less than expected.

Miscellaneous revenues of the Department of Agriculture decreased by \$66,288.97, and revenue from the mine owners tax showed a shrinkage of \$160,148.26.

Municipal Affairs revenue decreased by \$374,591.86, due to decreased collections of supplementary revenue, wild lands, and educational taxes.

Liquor profits realised \$184,361.62 and Succession Duties \$133,859.12 in excess of the Estimates.

Miscellaneous revenues of the Department of Education increased by \$19,151.16.

Revenue of the Provincial Secretary's Department shows a general increase amounting to \$48,712.62 arising principally from increased receipts from the sale of automobile licenses.

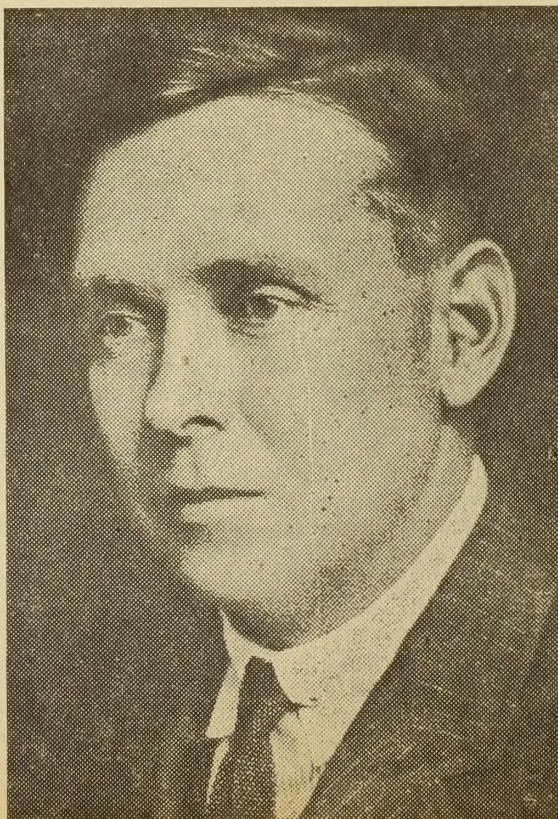
Accounts payable at December 31, 1927, were charged to the expenditure of that year. They amounted to \$1,601,270.25 as compared with \$1,327,511.12 at the end of the year 1926. By providing for these accounts the cash surplus \$57,778.80, was changed to a deficit of \$215,980.33.

Revenue collected in 1927 in respect of 1928 business amounted to \$440,187.57 and was excluded from the 1927 accounts.

## ALBERTA'S PUBLIC DEBT

"Passing on to the Public Debt, the year 1927 witnessed a continuance of the downward trend of interest rates," said Mr. Reid, "the average cost of permanent borrowings during the year being at the rate of 4.70 per cent. The yield basis of the several issues varied from 4.87 early in the year to 4.49 on our last issue toward the close of the year.

"I made the statement in my last year's Budget that there was every probability of our being able to borrow money on a 4½ per cent basis before long, and it is gratifying to know that we have already gone below that figure. I think we are safe in predicting that in the current year the average borrowing rate will be further reduced, and that



HON. R. G. REID



our average on this year's borrowings will not exceed a yield rate of 4.25 per cent.

"Total borrowings during the year 1927 amounted to \$9,664,500.00, of which \$5,239,500.00 together with sinking funds applicable thereto, was for refunding \$5,500,000.00 debentures of the Province, maturing on July 1st, 1927, and \$107,197.96 for the purchase of £23,192, November 1st, 1943, registered stock, which has been cancelled.

The total net bonded debt as at December 31st, 1927, amounts to \$87,976,899.58, this being apportioned \$66,032,949.63 as to General Revenue and \$21,943,949.95 as to Telephones. The total net increase over the previous year is \$3,507,292.26.

"The sinking funds of the Province have been maintained in accordance with established practice. All payments into the Sinking Fund under the Highways Act are at such a rate as will be sufficient together with accretions to redeem the debentures at maturity. On all other issues we have maintained the usual rate of one-half of one per cent per annum. The policy of refunding our loans as they mature on a long term basis is being adhered to as far as is expedient. Under this policy the practice of setting aside one half of one per cent annually produces a substantial reduction of the principal at maturity. The amount of funds in the Sinking Fund as at December 31st last was \$2,913,558.17.

#### ALBERTA SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

"Supplementary to the statement of Bonded Debt was that of the sale of Savings Certificates. While the volume of business transacted in the Savings Certificates Branch during the past year was second only to the year 1926, the net amount of deposits is smaller than any year since 1923. The net amount on deposit as at December 31st last was \$10,448,986.31, so that the total increase over the previous year amounted to only \$339,938.99. The reduction in deposits during this period was due almost entirely to the change in the interest rate from 4½ per cent to 4 per cent, which took place on July 1st, last.

The rate of over head expenses is still maintained at a low level, being .175 of 1 per cent. in 1927. This is a slight increase over the 1926 rate, which was .1398 of 1 per cent. The increased cost is due to the additional advertising necessary when the change of interest rates went into effect.

"In January, 1928, the net amount deposited was \$556,064.47, indicating that the year 1928 will be an unusually active one for the Savings Certificates Branch.

#### SPECIAL INVESTMENT FUND

"The Special Investment Fund of the Treasury Department is still maintained as a profitable service. Last year the Treasurer was able to report a profit of \$35,000 on the operation of this fund for the year 1926. During the year 1927 this fund had been particularly active, resulting in a profit of considerably more than twice that of 1926. The total income from this investment fund for the period ended December 31st, 1927, was \$219,079.69. The profit on sales alone amounts to over \$50,000 and the excess interest earnings over the cost of money employed accounted for another \$30,000.00.

"It will therefore be seen that this fund has justified the objects for which it was

established. The aims of this fund are three fold: To provide securities in advance for the requirements of the Sinking Fund; To establish a reserve against Savings certificates outstanding; and to meet the necessity which occasionally arises of investing unemployed funds, until such time as they may be required.

#### ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TAXATION

"The year 1926 and 1927 has been marked by new efforts on the part of the Province to investigate thoroughly the subject of taxation. To this end an Advisory Committee on Taxation was appointed in April, 1926. The report of this Committee has now been laid before the Assembly.

"This report is the result of almost two years of intensive work. While many of its conclusions may differ from accepted ideas, we shall only be able to approach the report in a spirit of critical analysis after exhaustive study of its material has been made. For this reason immediate action on the recommendations cannot be expected. From a cursory reading, however, it is evident that valuable data on taxation has been gathered from all available sources, and that the assembling and classifying material will be of inestimable value to the Governments of Canada.

"The results of this investigation will be welcomed by all students of taxation, since no previous attempt had been made locally to make a thorough study of taxation problems. The assembling

of such a large amount of statistical material on the subject of taxation in this Province and in other Provinces of Canada, and in the United States will give coherence to our knowledge of, as well as stimulating further research into certain phases of the problem.

#### INTER-PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

"The Inter-Provincial Conference which took place at Ottawa last year served a somewhat similar purpose, with the additional advantage that the taxation problems of each of the Provinces were freely discussed before the only body capable of bringing about action with respect to the re-alignment and re-adjustment of taxation as between the Provinces and Dominion; the beneficial results from this Conference are already beginning to be apparent. This Government, for the time being at least, is satisfied with the interest shown by the Dominion Government in our problems, and is confident too that action will be taken in the alleviation of some of the burdens which this Government contends should not be borne entirely by the people of this Province.

#### LOWEST TAXATION IN RELATION TO PRODUCTION

"In a recent study made by an independent institution with regard to Provincial taxation, it was disclosed that in the Provinces west of Quebec, Alberta has the lowest ratio of taxation

(Continued on page 32)

#### Summarized Comparative Statement of Estimated and Actual Revenue and Expenditure Income Account for the Year Ended December 31st, 1927

	Actual	Estimates	Less than Estimates	In excess of Estimates
<b>REVENUE:</b>				
Dom. of Canada.....	\$ 2,278,260.98	\$ 2,373,942.20	\$ 95,681.22	
Agric. Dept.....	283,699.00	349,987.97	66,288.97	
Atty Gen'l's Dept.....	3,673,641.35	3,350,550.00		\$323,091.35
Education Dept.....	229,011.16	209,860.00		19,151.16
Exec. Council.....	131,472.63	278,995.00	147,522.47	
Legislation.....	2,295.57	3,425.00	1,129.43	
Mun. Affairs Dept.....	1,616,908.14	1,991,500.00	374,591.86	
Prov. Secy's Dept.....	3,120,786.60	3,072,073.98		48,712.62
Public Health Dept.....	280,302.30	279,975.00		327.30
Public Works Dept.....	69,779.75	68,400.00		1,379.75
Rlys & Tel Dept., Rly. Br..	364.95	1,000.00	635.05	
Treasury Dept.....	576,878.31	521,337.39		55,540.92
	\$12,263,400.64	\$12,501,046.54	\$237,645.90 (net)	
<b>EXPENDITURE:</b>				
Public Debt.....	\$4,549,167.13	\$4,649,679.40	\$100,512.27	
Executive Council.....	352,228.37	337,969.00		\$14,259.37
Legislation.....	185,372.27	187,387.39	2,015.12	
Agriculture Dept.....	663,632.51	644,776.23		18,856.28
Atty. Gen.'s Dept.....	1,554,126.54	1,633,201.00		20,925.54
Education Dept.....	2,220,376.22	2,220,975.78	599.56	
Mun. Affairs Dept.....	205,711.16	237,562.00	31,850.84	
Prov. Secretary's Dept.....	71,057.78	58,220.00		12,837.78
Public Health Dept.....	1,054,260.75	1,011,984.00		42,276.75
Public Works Dept.....	1,329,783.81	1,315,804.00		13,979.81
Rlys & Tel. Dept., Rly Br..	66,150.59	46,830.00		19,520.59
Treasury Dept.....	227,513.84	230,679.25	3,165.41	
	\$12,479,380.97	\$12,474,868.05		\$ 4,512.92 (net)
				Deficit in excess of estimated surplus
<b>DEFICIT for the year 1927....</b>	<b>\$215,980.83</b>	<b>\$26,178.49</b>	<b>\$242,158.89</b>	



# News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Department of Education and Publicity of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

## BOW ISLAND LOCAL

A Wheat Pool Local has been organized at Bow Island, with Alfred Millar of Bow Island as the Secretary.

## VULCAN WHEAT POOL LOCAL

A Wheat Pool Local has been organized at Vulcan, the secretary being B. R. Lommatzsch.

## DAIRY CO-OP HANDLINGS

Dairy products to the value of \$640,000,000 were sold through co-operative associations in the United States in 1927.

## DAKOTA POOL'S CAMPAIGN

The South Dakota Wheat Pool is planning on a campaign to sign up members under a new five-year agreement, as the 1927 crop is the last to be handled under the first series contract.

## THIS IS IMPORTANT

Every grower should be impressed with the fact that every bushel of wheat sold by non-pool farmers makes it more difficult for Pool salesmen to get satisfactory prices. See that your neighbor signs up.

## WHEN 1923-28 POOL ENDS

The first series Wheat Pool contracts end with the delivery of the 1927 crop. Whether a first series signer signs a second series contract or not he is bound to deliver to the Pool all the wheat from his 1927 crop.

## SUGGESTING A SUBJECT

What would have happened wheat prices if the fifty million bushels sold by the Pool in the spring of 1927 had been sold in the fall of 1926? Dr. Magill, secretary of the Grain Exchange, might answer this question in his next address.

## DIFFERENT TUNE NOW

Since the Tobacco Pools have gone under the tobacco manufacturers have made greater dividends than ever before. They are not concerned over the growers any more—the stock-holders have the centre of the stage.

## LAND O' LAKES BUSINESS

Business amounting to \$46,315,079 was transacted by the Land o' Lakes Creameries, Inc., Minneapolis, during 1927. This is an increase of \$6,463,423 over the figures for 1926. Land o' Lakes Creameries is one of the most successful co-operative institutions in the United States.

## DR. BOOTH ON THE POOL

The experience of Canadian farmers in co-operative marketing of grain is set forth by J. F. Booth in Technical Bulletin No. 63, "Co-operative Marketing of Grain in Western Canada." This bulletin is comprehensive; it covers practically every phase of the movement.

## POOLS DISORGANIZED—PRICE DOWN

It is true that the Dark Tobacco Pool and the Burley Tobacco Pool, operating in the great tobacco growing regions of

the United States, have been disorganized, and it is also true that tobacco growers are suffering from low prices once again. The non-poolers rode on the backs of Pool members and now all the growers are in the frying pan.

## POOL ESTABLISHED ITS CASE

There are various other minor subjects of criticism which have come to my notice, but the unsubstantiated claim that the Pool has not paid as high an average price as the grain trade, stands out prominently. This assertion has now been vigorously attacked by the Pools and a judicial weighing of the evidence so far submitted on both sides, inevitably leads one to the conclusion that the Pools have established their case clearly, and that the grain trade has utterly failed to show that the average Pool price was below their own.—*Farm and Ranch Review*.

## GOT GOOD SERVICE

The following letter has been received from D. McGibbon, of Sunnynook:

"Enclosed you will find Wheat Pool contract for next five years. I have just finished hauling this year's crop of 5000 bushels to our elevator at Sunnynook, and must say I am well pleased with the service I have received from the Pool. I was unfortunate in losing a considerable number of grain checks in a fire which destroyed my house recently, and after notifying you of this loss it was immediately adjusted. Also, I feel the Pool officials were instrumental in raising the grade from 3 to 2 on the first car I shipped. Again thanking you, I remain, Yours truly."

## COMING BACK TO ALBERTA

C. R. Duckering writes from Lincolnshire, England:

"Many thanks for reply to my letter and the information you forwarded to me in regard to the Wheat Pool. I may say that I gave it to my brother and he is taking certain parts to the annual meeting of the Gainsboro Farmers' Union. The members seemed anxious to hear something about our Canadian Wheat Pool. I am returning to Alberta the latter part of April as I have bought another farm in the Marwayne district and hope in the near future to be able to haul some more wheat into the Pool. I am satisfied that it is the only way we can sell our wheat to the best advantage."

## RIDING ON THE EAGLE'S BACK

A. E. Sorensen, of Claresholm, tells this story to illustrate the attitude of non-Pool farmers who may have on occasions beaten the Pool price:

"All the birds under the heavens met to determine which one could fly to the greatest height, so the little humming bird got on the large eagle's back, hid himself in its feathers and they were off. Now the eagle went the highest of them all and the little humming bird had a ride to this height without any exertion, was fresh and able to go still higher, and he is still known to be boasting about it, just the same as the man who was maybe lucky enough to beat the Pool a cent or two."

## THE CO-OPERATIVE CONTRACT

There is nothing obscure, deceptive or incriminating about the modern co-operative contract. It is simply a pledge, one farmer with another, that they will stick together through thick and thin and refuse to be alienated from their own organization by the temptations and snares of the opposition. If the co-operative contract does not bind the signer for the period specified it is not worth the paper it is written on. The only contract worth signing is the one that is iron clad and water tight, one that will hold the signer as well as everyone else who attach their signatures.—*The Farmer's Advocate*.

## TO STUDY CO-OPERATIVES

California co-operative marketing associations will be studied first hand by the members of the American Institute of Co-operation, which meets in California this year for its fourth annual session. The institute, which is to last four weeks, will meet in Los Angeles on July 9th, and will spend the first week in a field survey of some of the largest and most successful agricultural marketing agencies in the State. This trip will bring the institute to Berkeley at the end of the week, where the last three weeks will be spent in lectures and study at the University of California.—*Nulaid News*.

## DAYS OF MIRACLES PAST

Co-operation does not work miracles and it is foolish to expect that of any association unless it is considered that giving the farmer fair play is of the nature of miracles. Persistent co-operative marketing will bring a better average, by raising the general price level and economic independence can eventually be gained by perseverance in the co-operative marketing of farm products.

The height of folly is to expect to enter into a marketing agreement with your neighbors and then sit down and expect the gold to start rolling into your lap whether you live up to your agreement or not. You cannot plant potatoes and expect to harvest avocados, and you can't hope to get more than a good equitable price for farm merchandise from your co-operative efforts.—*Colorado Potato Grower*.

## THINKS PRICE TOO HIGH

A despatch from the special correspondent of the *Toronto Globe* from Manchester England, states that the Canadian farmers now touring Great Britain and the Continent, found a tendency among the Britishers to rebel at the good price received by the Canadian Wheat Pool, and they blame (or credit, if you wish) the Wheat Pool for keeping up the price. At Manchester, the buyer of wheat for the great Co-operative Wholesale Society, which is the largest co-operative buying organization in the world and the biggest customer for Canadian wheat, is quite frank in his appeal to the Canadian farmer not to become prosperous at the expense of the British working man by sitting back and letting the Wheat Pool get such a big price for wheat when the



farmers could quite easily do with a lower price. He asked the Canadian farmers to tell the trade what the actual cost of production was, and to base their price on that cost and not take all the market would give. Other directors of the big Manchester organization made eloquent pleas for unity between the two great co-operative organizations.

## Hutchinson's Meetings

Wheat Pool Meetings to be Held by  
Director Lew Hutchinson

Place	Date	Time
Amisk	Tues., March 6th	2 p.m.
Hughenden	Wed., March 7th	2 p.m.
Czar	Thurs., March 8th	2 p.m.
Metiskow	Fri., March 9th	2 p.m.
Cadogan	Sat., March 10th	2 p.m.
Bellshill Sch.	Mon., March 12th	3 p.m.
Strong School	Mon., March 12th	8 p.m.

### THE MANAGEMENT PROBLEM

Managerial ability, business experience and good judgment are valuable assets to the co-operative manager, but he must in addition have greater ability in dealing with human beings than is possessed by the average business man. Some men do well in private business who could not successfully manage a small co-operative association. The relationship between success in personal business and success in the management of a co-operative business is by no means as close as some believe. In addition to being able to show a favorable balance on the ledger, the manager of a co-operative enterprise also has the problems of satisfying a hundred or a thousand members.

The individual owner of a business is responsible only to himself. The manager of a private corporation is responsible only to the board of directors. As a general rule he does not come in contact with the shareholders. He satisfies them when he returns a substantial profit on their investment. Those whom he serves daily are a different group and interested in different matters. The co-operative manager, however, has quite another problem. His patrons are for the most part owners of the business, and except in the case of very large associations, the

manager is closely in touch with his members. Those whom he serves daily are the same persons who, at the end of the year, will decide whether under his management the association's operations have been satisfactory.

### Special Training Needed

This suggests that special training and experience are necessary in a co-operative manager and it is this problem that the associations are attempting to meet by carefully selecting their leaders. A survey of the qualifications of seventy-eight New York co-operative association managers brought out that fifty-five had an average of seventeen years' experience in business other than farming and seventeen of these fifty-five had been engaged in business similar to that handled by their association; seventy-three of the seventy-eight were at the time, or had been, members of co-operative associations; forty-three managers had high school training and of these eighteen had attended college or university; sixty-five of the seventy-eight managers were raised on farms and seven more worked on farms either as hired men, tenants or owners.

These qualifications in themselves are not sufficient to insure capable managerial ability. The co-operative manager must be possessed of unusual tact, judgment and business ability. He must also appreciate the farmers' viewpoint and the inherent characteristics of agricultural life. Since environment, education and experience contribute to these qualifications, they are an indication of managerial ability. —John F. Booth in *Agricultural Co-operation*.

### WILLING TO LEARN

Pat had just arrived from "Oireland." He liked the Western people, they were very sociable. Pat was also very interested in everything that was going on in the West, and things he didn't understand he would ask people to explain to him. The second morning Pat had his breakfast at the "Chink's." At Pat's table were two men who had an extended argument about the "non-Pool" farmer. After a while the two men walked out. Pat was served his coffee, he looked up and said, "Now, look here Mr. Chink, I have just arrived from Oireland and

I am a little green in this western country, but I am willing to learn. What is a 'non-Pool' farmer?" "Him not much good," replied Mr. Chink. "I understood that much from the hot argument those two men had, that he ain't much good, but why do you call him a 'non-Pool' farmer?" "Him no belong to Pool." "If I understand you right, Mr. Chink, the 'non-Pool' farmer is a man who don't belong to a certain organization, or union. Now in Oireland we would call such a man a 'slacker'." "Same here, but much worse," replied Mr. Chink. "Or we would call him a 'strike-breaker'." "Same here, but much worse." "By gorra" said Pat, "if the 'non-Pool' farmer is worse than a slacker or a strike-breaker, then he must be a brainless fool." "That's him" replied Mr. Chink, "big fool, no brains." —Contributed.

## Plumer's Meetings

List of Meetings to be Addressed by  
Ben S. Plumer, Director for South  
Calgary

Place	Time	Date
Arneson	2 p.m.	March 1st
Acadia	8 p.m.	March 1st
Bindloss	2 p.m.	March 2nd
Buffalo	8 p.m.	March 2nd
Jenner	2 p.m.	March 3rd
Duchess	8 p.m.	March 3rd
Hussar	2 p.m.	March 5th
Chancellor	8 p.m.	March 5th
Standard	2 p.m.	March 6th
Strathmore	8 p.m.	March 6th
Namaka	2 p.m.	March 7th
Gleichen	8 p.m.	March 7th
Cluny	2 p.m.	March 8th
Carseland	2 p.m.	March 9th
Dalemead	8 p.m.	March 9th
Langdon	1 p.m.	March 10th
Keoma	2 p.m.	March 13th
Irricana	8 p.m.	March 13th
Beiseker	2 p.m.	March 14th
Acme	8 p.m.	March 14th

Private dealers are seeking to discourage tobacco growers in southwestern Ontario from joining the newly formed Ontario Tobacco Pool. The dealers are offering a certain price plus a bonus if the Pool pays a higher price.

(Continued on page 36)

## Elevator Operations of the Western Canadian Pools

In order that Pool members may have the figures of the physical developments of the Wheat Pools in Western Canada in convenient form, a table showing the elevator operations of the Pooling system in Western Canada is herewith attached:

### POOL ELEVATOR OPERATIONS

No. in 1925	Total Handling	Average per Elevator*	No. in 1926	Total Handling	Average per Elevator	No. in 1927	Total Capacity
Alberta.....	3	297,920	42	4,934,460	117,487	160	6,400,000
Manitoba.....	8	1,440,000	30	5,640,000	118,000	57†	2,510,000
Saskatchewan.....	89	15,958,757	582	79,142,000	136,000	720	21,600,000

\*—Alberta elevators not opened until December. A number of Saskatchewan elevators not opened until November.

†—Eight leased.

### POOL TERMINAL ELEVATORS

Alberta Pool		Canadian Pool		Saskatchewan Pool	
Elevator	Capacity	Elevator	Capacity	Elevator	Capacity
Prince Rupert	1,250,000	Port William No. 1	1,300,000	Port Arthur No. 4	6,425,000
	5,579,786			Buffalo Transfer	
				Elevator.....	2,000,000
Vancouver.....	1,650,000	Fort William No. 2	575,000	Port Arthur No. 5	2,150,000
Vancouver*	2,400,000	Fort William No. 3	225,000	Port Arthur No. 6	7,500,000
				Port Arthur No. 7	6,900,000

5,300,000

2,100,000

34,975,000

Total Pool Terminal Elevator capacity

32,375,000

\*—Under construction



# Railways, Old Age Pensions, Budget and Bill to Provide for Sterilization of Mental Defectives Debated by Assembly

Government Resolution Deferring Action on Pensions Until Next Session Carried After Defeat of Labor Amendment Urging Immediate Action—Sterilization Bill Passes Second Reading.

## STAFF CORRESPONDENCE

### Brownlee on Railway Resolution and Old Age Pensions Scheme

Gives Government's Reasons for Delaying Action on Pensions—Gibbs Appeals For Enactment This Session.

#### MONDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, Feb. 20.—Monday isn't Blue Monday any more. First, Premier John E. Brownlee spoke for an hour and a half in summing up the arguments of the various speakers on the railway resolution; immediately thereafter, in spite of Mr. McGillivray's suggestion of a recess, he set the ball rolling on the subject of Old Age Pensions. Alderman C. L. Gibbs followed with a fine speech in favor of the acceptance of the present Federal legislation, and moved an amendment to that effect. Labor had a sort of field day, the galleries being well filled with supporters of the Labor movement. Fred J. White moved that the House adjourn to consider a matter arising out of the employment of certain workers by a contractor under government contract, who when these workers arrived did not employ them but switched them to another contractor who employed them for a day and then turned them loose. Some of these had been ultimately arrested for vagrancy. The Minister had no knowledge of this case, and declared emphatically that if such cases were brought to his attention at any time he would take steps to investigate, and it would not be necessary to bring them up on the floor of the House. Mr. White then withdrew his motion.

After the speech of Mr. Brownlee on the railways, the resolution rejecting the offer of the two companies for the northern railways; proposing the awaiting of a reasonable period of time for another joint offer; the opening of negotiations separately; and the immediate carrying on with the administration of the railways under the Government, was carried without dissent. After Mr. Gibbs had spoken on the Old Age Pension question, George Webster adjourned the debate.

#### REVIEWS FIGURES OF CONSERVATIVE DEBATERS

The Premier expressed appreciation of the spirit in which the debate had been carried on, but in order to prevent endless confusion in the public mind on account of certain of the statements of members opposite, he reviewed the figures given by the Conservative debaters. Mr. McGillivray's contention that the actual monies advanced by the Government on capital account merely amounted to 11½ millions, was dealt with. In addition to the \$9,420,000.00 guaranteed debentures of the E.D. and B.C. and the

Following the adoption without dissent on February 20th, of the Government resolution rejecting the offers for the Northern Railways, the Assembly debated at length during the week various legislative proposals. The most important of these were the resolution and amendment regarding Old Age Pensions, the Government's proposal to delay action for a year being adopted, and the bill to provide for the sterilization of the mentally deficient. The last named proposal passed second reading with no votes against and further detailed discussion is anticipated in the committee stage.

The budget, presented by Hon. R. G. Reid, on Friday, is dealt with elsewhere in this issue.

\$3,339,337.54 directly loaned to the E.D. and B.C., there had been a direct loan of \$3,331,724.32 to the Canada Central; there had been the cost of construction of the Pembina Valley, amounting to \$775,000.00, a total of \$16,860,061.90. In addition to that there had been the money invested by the original proprietors as well as the monies advanced by the Union Bank, a sum approximating \$4,000,000. He was not including these latter items, but he thought he was justified in including the \$1,275,000.00 paid by this Government in buying out the Royal Bank's \$4,000,000 holdings. The whole made a grand total of monies actually put into the road of \$18,441,000.00 not including interest.

The valuation placed upon the road by the Government, through Mr. Callaghan, was \$19,000,000.00, based on the cost of replacement, the difference between the 18 millions investment and the replacement valuation being offset by the cost of construction today, which is much higher than when the road was built, and also the original investment by the promoters of the road. This also was true of reconditioning charges. Dealing with the latter, the Premier justified the action of the Department in utilising part of the operating surplus in the purchase of equipment and in carrying on deferred maintenance. Up until the time when they assumed the Royal Bank's share, the Government had had no power to determine the policies of maintenance, and when the road was taken over it was found to be in a run down condition requiring large expenditures to bring it to the place where it could give efficient service. Because of that, last year appropriations had had to be made for the expenditures of large sums from capital account, as well as from the income of the road. This year the same thing would be done, and next year as well. Following that it was hoped that capital expenditures would be unnecessary, and maintenance would be taken care of

from year to year out of income, and at the same time show a real operating surplus.

#### RESULTS JUSTIFY EXPENDITURE

The Premier reminded the members of Mr. Allen's statements to prove that results of this expenditure were meritorious. He thought Mr. Duggan had been extremely pessimistic as to the future of the north, and drew comparisons between that great area and the rest of the Province at the time of the building of the C. & E. Farm production had jumped from \$16,000,000 in 1906 to \$138,000,000 in 1916, a ten year period. In the same time acreage rose from 659,000 to 3,544,000 and population from 185,000 to 496,000. In the same period, ten years, there would be a like change over the northland, and he instanced the case of the P. & O. line in Ontario which at one time was a white elephant on the hands of the people of Ontario, a line somewhat similarly situated to the E.D. & B.C., which has become a surplus producing enterprise today. He prophesied a sane steady development of the Peace River.

To the statement that these lines would never be anything other than branch lines, he took emphatic exception. The fact that the railway was 532 miles long, twice the length of the C. & E., from which extensions were gradually taking in productive territory, as well as the study of the map of the north, was sufficient to convince anyone that they were much more than that. He could see the day when the E.D. & B.C. would be a greater factor in the Canadian Railway system than is the Calgary-Edmonton today, and one which even viewed as a separate entity would pay its way.

#### CAPITAL OUTLAY WILL BE RETURNED

To the objection against capital expenditures for extensions, the Premier said this money would come back even if the roads were sold, as no company could expect to take the roads later on without increasing their offers because of the building of extensions. To those who were frightened that if the road should be held by the Province the big companies would step in and compete with some road building and cut off the Provincial rails with a short haul to the coast, he said: "If we stand fast as a Province, the Dominion Government will not permit any company to go in, should they desire to do so (knowing as they do know that we have carried a heavy burden throughout the years of settlement) until they as a Dominion have relieved us of the load in its entirety."

Arguments had assumed that the Government had been offered a lump sum of fifteen millions, and had not faced the question of how much the Provincial Treasury would be relieved should the



offer be accepted. This catch offer, which was to be paid in small instalments, as interest charges only, did not relieve the Treasury of more than \$100,000 a year, and they were therefore not one whit better off than if they carried on for a few years, when the operating surplus would take care of the interest charges. On the E.D. & B.C. last year it had come within \$70,000 of doing so, and the two roads had had an operating surplus of \$270,000.

An interesting incident occurred here, when the Premier referred to the suggestion of Mr. Duggan to accept 76 per cent of the value and dispose of the road. Mr. McGillivray reminded the Premier that the Conservative amendment did not counsel the acceptance of the offer, but that it be neither accepted nor rejected until independently valued. The Premier reminded the member from Calgary that Mr. Duggan had specifically stated that if the valuation should approximate Mr. Callaghan's replacement figure, it should be accepted. McGillivray restated the Conservative viewpoint, and the Premier assumed that Mr. McGillivray expressed the Conservative policy while Mr. Duggan spoke for himself. The laugh was on Mr. McGillivray.

#### NO NEED FOR "INDEPENDENT" VALUATION

Mr. Brownlee made comparisons of freight rates, showing the differential of wheat shipments from Peace River to Prince Rupert and Vancouver and those of the rest of the Province based on Fort William rates. This was almost identical. He also ridiculed the ability of any independent body to estimate values better than the Department of Railways, the C.P.R. or the C.N.R. The final price would ultimate somewhere between what they estimated and what the buyer knew of the value of the road. He had hinted to Mr. Beatty the appointment of an independent appraisal, and Mr. Beatty had said he did not feel that he was prepared to place the treasury of the Canadian Pacific in the hands of any outside body. He was emphatic that if the road was considered worth 76 per cent of its replacement value, it was in his opinion worth 100 per cent.

#### FIRST DUTY IS TO THE PROVINCE

All things being equal, the Premier favored the C.N.R., but his first duty was to the Province, and if the C.N.R. took refuge behind the fact that it was the people's railway in order to secure the line at a heavy loss to this Province, he wanted it distinctly understood that the Government would not surrender their rights so easily as that. If both railways, that is the E.D. & B.C., Central Canada and the A. & G.W. were sold together, the price set by the Government was at the replacement value of the E.D. & B.C., Central Canada, plus 50 per cent the replacement value of the A. & G.W. This was in order to dispose of all. That did not mean that 50 per cent replacement would be accepted for the A. & G.W. separately. The Premier said if the Government could dispose of the A. & G.W. at a reasonable sum, they would not care whether they sold the E.D. & B.C. or not, as it had come to be almost self-supporting. The small figure set was to get rid of the entire system, and the elimination of the Railway Department. If this could not be done there would have to be a very attractive offer for portions.

After this the vote was called for and the resolution carried

#### DEBATE ON OLD AGE PENSIONS

Immediately after this lengthy speech, the Premier introduced his Old Age Pensions resolution, as follows:

Whereas representatives of the Government of Alberta, along with representatives of other Provinces, at the Dominion-Provincial Conference urged upon the Dominion Government the reconsideration of the Old Age Pension Bill passed at the last session of the Dominion Parliament, to the end that the Dominion Government might assume the whole or a larger share of financial responsibility under the Act:

Now, therefore this House is of the opinion that any consideration of the said Old Age Pension Bill should be deferred until the next session of the Legislature, and that in the meantime the Government should continue to urge upon the Dominion Government that it assume the whole or a larger share of responsibility under the said act.

The Premier expressed difficulty in dealing with this matter because of the sentimental appeal of the subject, and the liability to be misunderstood as to the Government's stand on the principle of pensions, because of the necessity felt for delay at this time. He went into the history of the struggle for a pension measure, and the attitude expressed last year in the debate in that Legislature. The original Committee of the House of Commons had taken a decided stand against the idea of divided responsibility between Federal and Provincial authorities, and held that the Dominion should assume full responsibility.

At the Dominion Conference last November, the majority of the Provincial representatives had expressed themselves as opposed to the idea of Provincial participation. Premier Brownlee had gone into the entire question of the original scheme of confederation, when the Province surrendered certain rights and in return received certain sums in subsidies, while at the same time being restricted in the field of taxation. He pointed out to the Conference that the scheme for Old Age Pensions as passed by the Dominion was going to use up one third of these subsidies.

The Maritimes, which had a greater percentage of aged people, could not undertake the financial burden; they were not opposed to the theory. Quebec was an exceedingly strong opponent as the Government of that Province had worked out their own method of dealing with aged indigent. Premier Taschereau held that if the Dominion Government passed a bill and set a sum for this purpose of their own volition and left each Province free to set up machinery and name a sum of their own volition, each acting as financial conditions warranted, it would come nearer a solution of the problem. They were opposed to the present 50-50 basis. Ontario also opposed. That left B.C., Saskatchewan and Manitoba in accord on the present measure.

There was a likelihood that as a result of the Conference there would be a reconsideration of the bill, and that the Dominion would assume more responsibility either by way of direct responsibility or of such financial adjustments as would help meet the situation, and the Premier counselled the members to stand shoulder to shoulder with the Eastern Provinces in demanding a revision of the measure.

Mr. Brownlee felt that the only adequate help for the aged would be through

centralisation, and he was positive that the acceptance of the bill as now presented would prejudice and weaken their position. He wanted to disabuse the minds of all of the supposition that indigent aged were not being cared for, and he reviewed the work being done for such all over the Province, and he did not know of any direct hardship being suffered.

#### NEED READJUSTMENT OF TAXATION

The Province was rapidly coming to the place where a readjustment of taxation as between the Dominion and the Province would have to be made if they were to continue to function. While it was true that this bill only set the sum of \$240 a year and an age limit of 70 years, yet the acceptance of the bill would invite further commitments as it would certainly be found inadequate and amendments would soon raise the amounts involved.

The Premier knew that in giving two other reasons he was taking an unpopular stand. The question of financial relations between the Province and the Dominion had its counterpart in the relations between the Province and the cities. Dr. Tory's commission had turned in their report, and possibly in the interval between sessions it would be necessary to review the entire field of taxation as laid out in that comprehensive document. The whole scheme of social legislation and its increasing burdens would have to be considered, and for that reason he counselled delay one more year.

#### MAY BE DEFICIT FOR FINANCIAL YEAR

He knew that many people were impatient at the statement that as a Province we were not financially able to undertake further burdens of a major character. He had been compelled to cut and pare the estimates. Such absolutely necessary things as health, psychopathic hospitals and other things of that nature had to be delayed, and the interim budget would show a deficit which might or might not be made up before the end of the year in March. These things gave him considerable anxiety.

The Premier warned the Assembly that it was still as necessary to cherish the resources as it was in 1921. Capital debt charges were increasing at a steady rate, and he did not think the time ripe to assume further heavy burdens. He therefore took the stand that the best step to take at present was to continue an aggressive campaign for the assumption of greater responsibility by the Dominion in conjunction with the Eastern Provinces.

#### GIBBS SETS FORTH VIEW OF LABOR

C. L. Gibbs, (Labor), Edmonton, agreed largely with the Premier that the measure would give more satisfactory results if centralised in the Dominion. He quoted Fontaine, of Hull, as saying that the Dominion changed its mind on account of the state of the country's finances at the time, and that the Dominion could not meet the 20 millions necessary, and for that reason threw 50 per cent of responsibility on the Provinces. Mr. Gibbs contended that this was no longer necessary, as drastic reductions had been made in income taxes; there had been two balanced budgets, and the country was wealthy enough to carry the entire cost.

Nevertheless, the Edmonton member contended, half a loaf was better than no bread, and as time and tide waited for no



man he hated to accept responsibility of having the debt to the old folks cancelled by time. The people concerned were British subjects, 20 years in the country, aged 70, good character, in the Province five years, and indigent. The scheme did not do justice to the old folks, yet it was better than nothing, and there was the hope of something better by way of amendment. The problem of the aged indigent was not a passing phase, but was a part of the economic system—the wage system, seasonal employment and the hazards of industry, did not allow the accumulation of a competency in old age. The chief sufferers would be the unskilled manual workers.

Reading the result of cost of living investigations in Canada and United States, Mr. Gibbs said there were three types—subsistence, comfort and super comfort—of wage labor. The cost of living in the lowest was placed at \$1400 a year. As workers in this country did not approximate that sum, there was no hope of laying aside for old age.

#### WHEN PENSIONS ARE CONSIDERED O.K.

The principle of pensions was considered all right when a sovereign awarded authors, generals and even politicians with life competencies. That was no disgrace, but a great honor. Old Age pensions should be viewed in the same light. These so-called failures were in all reality the people without whom there would never have been a stone turned, a tree felled, nor a house built, and the pension was as much a reward for service to the state as was that previously mentioned. It should be done cheerfully and as a mark of gratitude, for signal service.

Intemperance was discounted as a predisposing cause of indigency, proved by quotations from prominent social workers, such as Rowntree in England, and others. Only 5 per cent was attributable to that. Charity was also deplored as being too degrading, and the loss of self-respect was poor compensation for the services given to the country. Surely, Mr. Gibbs concluded, the old people were as deserving as the livestock, grain and other services for which appropriations were made from year to year. He then moved that the resolution be amended by striking out the second paragraph thereof, and substituting the following:

And while this House concurs in the representations made by this Government on the aforementioned occasion, and believes that negotiations should be continued to bring this increased financial responsibility to a successful conclusion with the Federal authorities:

Be it resolved, that in the opinion of this Legislature, Old Age Pensions legislation should be introduced at this session, in order to make effective the present provisions of the Federal Old Age Pensions Act, thereby assisting the aged and needy persons of this Province during the period of further negotiations.

The debate was adjourned by George Webster (Lib.), Calgary.

#### LOCATION INFERENTIAL

A collection attorney received an account accompanied by a request that he "move heaven and earth to get this scoundrel." He replied: "There would be no use in moving either locality in this instance. The debtor died last week."

—*Utica Gas and Electric News*

## Government Carries Its Resolution on Old Age Pensions, 36-15

Labor Amendment Defeated 34-16—  
Debate of High Order Participated  
in By Members of All Groups

### TUESDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, Feb. 21.—Shades of King Tut, celebrated though deceased gentleman of Egypt, were invoked in the Legislative halls through the mediumship of A. A. McGillivray to prove that nothing had been accomplished by this Government through negotiation since 1921. The incident arose out of the debate on Old Age Pensions, which for the second day lasted until 10:30 p.m. when the vote was finally taken. The debate was one of the finest ever carried on, a grand non-partisan spirit good to feel, pervading the entire proceedings, the only lapse being a slight one when Hon. George Hoadley drew the fire of interruption from the Labor benches when he was understood to be speaking against the principle of the pensions for the aged poor. He protested that he was not opposed.

Much of the debate was repetition of a few main leading arguments. Sentiment reigned supreme throughout most of the debate. Nine debaters spoke in favor of the Labor amendment and five for the original resolution of the Government. When at last the vote was taken the amendment was lost, 34 voting against it and 16 voting for it. Among those favoring the amendment were D. C. Breton (U.F.A.), Leduc; Donald Cameron (U.F.A.), Innisfail; and Delisle, (U.F.A.), Beaver River. When the final vote was taken, the situation was changed to this extent, that Donald Cameron, having lost out on the first contention, gave his support to the Government, but the other two members voted with the opposition. Messrs. Claypool, Farquharson and Galbraith were paired for the Government motion with Messrs. Boudreau, Duggan and Prevey, who were for the Labor amendment.

#### HOW THE MEMBERS VOTED

The following is the recorded vote:

For the Gibbs amendment: Messrs. Cameron, Breton, Delisle, Giroux, Shaw, Frame, Webster, White, Gibbs, Smeaton, Pattinson, Christophers, Parkyn, McGillivray, Weaver, Irwin.—16.

Against the amendment: Messrs. Smith, V. W., Reid, Hoadley, Brownlee, Lymburn, McPherson, Parby (Mrs.), Baker, MacLachlan, Smith, (N. S.), Shield, Carson, Love, Matheson, Forster, McKeen, Buckley, Peterson, Cook, Smith, W. C., Smith, G. W., Stringam, Sanders, Enzenauer, Proudfoot, Connor, Washburn, Joly, Andrews, Mihalcheon, Hennig, McCool, Walker, Allen.—34.

Paired: Prevey (for); Galbraith (against). Boudreau (for); Claypool (against). Duggan (for); Farquharson (against).

For the Government motion: Messrs. Smith, V. W., Reid, Hoadley, Brownlee, Lymburn, McPherson, Parby (Mrs.), Baker, MacLachlan, Cameron, Smith, N. S., Shield, Carson, Love, Matheson, Forster, McKeen, Buckley, Peterson, Cook, Smith, W. C., Smith, G. W., Stringam, Sanders, Enzenauer, Proudfoot, Connor, Washburn, Joly, Andrews, Brown,

Mihalcheon, Hennig, McCool, Walker, Allen.—36.

Against the motion: Messrs. Breton, Delisle, Giroux, Shaw, Frame, Webster, White, Gibbs, Smeaton, Pattinson, Christophers, Parkyn, McGillivray, Weaver, Irwin.—15.

Paired: Galbraith (for); Prevey (against). Claypool (for); Boudreau (against). Farquharson (for); Duggan (against).

#### NO OPPOSITION TO PRINCIPLE

Apart from the fact that there was not one expression of opposition to the principle of Old Age Pensions anywhere, the main considerations which swung the farmer members to the delay asked for and the consideration of further negotiations, were briefly these: The Dominion had not lived up to the provisions of the articles of Confederation in regard to certain rights of taxation and subsidies in lieu of the surrender of rights on the part of the Provinces. The Dominion were foisting upon the Provinces certain measures entailing heavy expense of which the present Old Age Pension bill was only the forerunner—the thin end of the wedge which, if allowed to enter unopposed, would increase the Provincial burden to the point where failure to function would result; the bill as drafted did not provide sufficient safeguards for abuses; the crying need for readjustment of taxation as between the Province and the cities which must be faced this year; and the assurance that no suffering or hardship would be occasioned to any needy indigent, old or young, if it was brought within the knowledge of the Government, and last, but not least, there had been a tacit agreement between at least six Provinces to stand together in the demand for more generous treatment at the hands of the Dominion.

These, then, were the considerations actuating those who voted for the resolution. The reasons which impelled the others toward the amendment were also comprised of a few briefly stated leading points: the urgency of the need; pensions as a right and not a charity; the belief that the cost would not exceed \$300,000.00; the example of two Provinces bearing deficits; the belief that acceptance would accelerate the success of negotiations for better treatment; the increased cost to the Province of a 100 per cent Dominion bill advanced by W. W. Prevey; and the expressed hopelessness of inducing the Dominion to change its policy through negotiation.

#### DELAY COUNSELLED BY M. C. McKEEN

With one solitary exception speaker on the Old Age Pension resolution during the afternoon sitting spoke in favor of the amendment. That exception was M. C. McKeen (U.F.A.), Lac Ste. Anne, who counselled delay on account of the necessity for readjustment of taxation between the Province and the cities. Pointing out that there had been representations on behalf of the municipalities to the taxation commission, asking that taxes on all real and personal property, including mineral rights, as well as a business tax be considered as belonging exclusively to the field of municipal and school taxation. Also the city of Edmonton, as well as other cities, demanded that the Province should assume the entire cost of administering the Widowed Mothers' Allowance Act, cost of indigent cases of mentally defective children, and the cost of the indigent Tuberculosis



cases, advances for educational purposes, increased contribution to cities for main thoroughfares connecting with trunk roads, and that the cities should have contributions from the liquor, amusement and motor vehicles sources. Because of that Mr. McKeen counselled delay for one year to see what the outcome of this readjustment would be.

All speakers on the non-Government side of the Assembly, and Messrs. D. C. Breton, Leduc, and Donald Cameron, Innisfail, stressed the urgency of the situation. Most of the debate was based on the principle of the measure rather than on the resolution and amendment before the Assembly.

#### WEBSTER ANALYZES COST TO PROVINCE

George Webster, (Lib.), Calgary, set the ball rolling in the afternoon, with a carefully thought out analysis of the cost to the Province should the measure be accepted. The population of Saskatchewan was 821,000; British Columbia, 560,000; and Alberta, 607,000. It was estimated that the operation of the act would cost Saskatchewan \$235,000, inclusive of administration, and the estimated cost of the operation to B.C. where it was already in force would be \$282,950. This would be some guide as to the relative cost to this Province. There were under the act in B.C., 2,254 persons, 1,435 of whom received the total allowance, and 819 a partial allowance. Mr. Webster quoted the percentages of indigent aged as estimated by the Dominion Labor Bureau. To every thousand people Prince Edward Island had 60 indigent; Nova Scotia, 47; New Brunswick, 38; Ontario, 34.8; Quebec, 27; British Columbia, 18.42; Manitoba, 16.87; Alberta, 11.70; and Saskatchewan, 11.65. That worked out at 1 per cent for Alberta and Saskatchewan; 1½ per cent for Manitoba, and 1½ per cent for British Columbia.

The average for the whole of Canada would be 28 per cent.

Dealing with the question which he said was bothering everyone, namely, the question of ability to finance the scheme, Mr. Webster said the Province had collected in ordinary revenue some \$12,500,000, and if the Ministers who handled the revenues were sold to the scheme for the aged, it would not be an impossible task to save the 2 per cent necessary to make it active. He thought that where one saving could be made would be in the matter of turning over the policing to the Dominion. Mr. Webster went into much detail with regard to his experience in dealing with the problem of the needy deserving aged when mayor of the city of Calgary. He favored the amendment.

#### MCGILLIVRAY COMES OUT FOR AMENDMENT

A. A. McGillivray (Cons.), Calgary, came out for the amendment also. Arguing that all were convinced of the necessity, and also of the moral obligation of the Dominion to assume a greater percentage of the cost of the Old Age Pension scheme, the question which they had to face as individuals responsible to their constituents, was whether they should refuse to take the half loaf offered at this time. The act was woefully deficient, and the Dominion with its wider avenues of taxation in a position to more readily bear the burden of the act, yet as they had, after hearing all the submissions in favor of Dominion responsibility, put 50 per cent of the responsibility on the Province, the time had

come when the Province would have to decide whether it would do its part or not. If they were to say no, he was sure no member of Parliament nor of any legislature would suffer hardship—it would be the aged poor upon whom the suffering would be entailed.

The Premier had been too pessimistic, he thought, especially after the glowing picture which he had painted on the question of the railways of the potential future of the country. Mr. McGillivray had no confidence in negotiations. He wanted a special concession with regard to ex-service men under the age limit whose services had been responsible for their having been unable to keep up in the struggle for existence, as well as for those who had reached the edge of the gulf of eternity.

#### BRETON'S REASONS FOR SUPPORTING AMENDMENT

D. C. Breton challenged the resolution on two grounds: It advocated "wait and see" and stressed the financial inability of the Province to undertake the responsibility. He disagreed with both. He made a comparative analysis of the various activities which the Government for the good of the Province had to carry on; namely, care of delinquents, prisoners, those diseased through ill living, and other unfortunates. He quoted the per capita cost of this work, and placed the care of the aged in a similar category for the good of the State itself. His remarks were applauded on all sides of the Chamber.

#### PREVEY ON RELATIVE CHEAPNESS OF SCHEMES

W. W. Prevey (Lib.), Edmonton, followed with a few new slants on the cost, estimated, to the Province on the basis of 100 per cent Provincial responsibility, said by him to be the cheapest; 50 per cent responsibility with the Dominion as a more expensive method; and lastly, 100 per cent Dominion responsibility, which would, because of the density of Eastern Provinces, drain the resources of Alberta indirectly to meet the cost. He counselled the middle course.

Donald Cameron, Innisfail, and Colonel Weaver (Cons.), Edmonton, gave their reasons for supporting the amendment, while M. C. McKeen took the opposite view for the reasons already stated.

#### LABOR LEADER'S VIEWS EXPRESSED

Fred J. White, Labor leader, seconder of the amendment, was glad to belong to an organization which had received the hearty support in the Dominion House of representatives of the group opposite, and said it surprised him to find that they had to appeal to members opposite for support in this case. He hoped the appeal would not be in vain.

His fraternal organization, said Mr. White, paid its old members a superannuation of \$8.00 a week—much more generous than the bill. This was on a contributory basis, and while he did not favor a contributory basis of pensions, he used the argument to show that the need was recognised. The Government had also a superannuation scheme for civil servants.

Just as the Premier had stressed the courage of railway promoters who had carried railroads into unprofitable territory, so the Government should have courage to carry this measure into effect, even though it seemed to be a burden on the finances. Workers, especially miners with intermittent employment, could not succeed in laying any portion of their wages aside for old age

#### SHAW REVIEWS HISTORY OF STRUGGLE

Joseph T. Shaw, Liberal leader, reviewed the history of the struggle for Old Age Pensions in the Dominion. He cited the case of the decision of the House of Commons to pension one of the Federal Ministers, whose illness incapacitated him from further service, saying that as this gentleman was deserving of such treatment, so the aged in humbler walks of life had done their bit and were entitled to pensions as a duty on the state.

As it had been admitted by all speakers that this was a moral obligation, Mr. Shaw said they would have great difficulty in refusing as a legal obligation what had already been admitted to be a moral one.

The member pointed out various ways in which the money could be raised, questioned the legal responsibility of the Dominion, quoting authorities. The existence of poverty as a nation-wide factor was no argument for a Federal bill; there was slight danger from floating population under the restrictions of the act. It was unjust to make the old people wait 18 months or two years before granting them the benefit of the measure. Mr. Shaw ended with a strong non-partisan appeal for immediate acceptance.

#### HOADLEY APPRECIATES NON-PARTISAN ATTITUDE

George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture, expressed appreciation of the non-partisan attitude of the Liberal and other Leaders. It had been 38 years since Mr. Hoadley came to the Province, and he knew the pioneers so much referred to in the debate, as he had lived with them and starved with them. Few of them were left. He administered a rebuke to speakers who had referred to the old folks as being a millstone round the necks of their sons and daughters, as he thought that such statements militated against the sacredness of the family. Labor at this point heckled the minister for a few moments, when the Speaker intervened.

The Minister challenged anyone to prove that any deserving person needing aid, young or old, had been refused such aid by the Department when sought, and he strenuously declared that the Department would recognise any bona-fide claims during the period of negotiations.

Mr. Hoadley then contributed a thought worth noting. Who were the people who reaped the benefit from the labors of the workers during the years of Provincial upbuilding, and where did they live? He contended that it had been eastern money and eastern enterprise which had reaped its profit from these labors. If that premise were correct, then the responsibility lay in the same place.

This year the Federal Government had made two decreases in the income tax, 10 per cent in personal and 8 per cent in the corporations. In spite of these reductions the Dominion had gathered in from this source some \$25,300,000.00. Here then was the place for the responsibility to lie, and from this source should come the fraction of the wealth back to the people who had created it. He stressed the fact that six Provinces were still standing shoulder to shoulder to demand that the Dominion assume its responsibilities.

#### PATTINSON MAKES ELOQUENT APPEAL

Chris Pattinson, (Lab.) Edson, made an eloquent appeal under the influence of a deep emotion for action now, followed by Lucien Boudreau, St. Albert, with his usual witty and pungent licks at the



Minister of Health. Then the Attorney-General, followed by W. H. Shield, Macleod, who felt it necessary to let the Assembly know why he was subordinating his inclination to his judgment. He had a keen sense of the duty of the modern state toward social legislation, and he was sorry indeed to have to take the stand he did, but he did so because after serious consideration he had come to the conclusion, for reasons which he enumerated, that delay for one year would result in a greater measure of relief than if action were taken now. These other factors were the same as mentioned previously, loss of revenue from certain sources this year, need for tax adjustment; and the fact that the principle itself was not at stake.

O. L. McPherson, Minister of Public Works, spoke for a minute for himself as it had been hinted that the Premier always spoke for his Ministers. He characterised the attempts to prove certain contentions by the use of figures as futile, as the best that could be given were only estimates.

Thereafter the vote on the amendment was taken with the result indicated. Then Premier Brownlee closed the debate, and the Government motion was carried, 36 for and 15 against.

[February 22nd being Ash Wednesday, was observed as a holiday, no session of the Legislature being held.]

## Bill to Sterilize Unfit Debated in the Legislature

Caution Urged by Certain Members—  
Was Vote on Railway Resolution  
Unanimous?

### THURSDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, Feb. 23rd.—This was a very busy day in the Legislative Chambers. During the forenoon the Municipal Law Committee dealt with two city charters, those of Calgary and Medicine Hat. At the afternoon sitting of the Assembly three new bills relative to the sale of the L. and N.W. Railway were introduced. The Premier had had a resolution on the order paper asking confirmation of the sale, but owing to the fact that the agreement with the C.P.R. was completed much earlier than expected the resolution was withdrawn and the bills themselves introduced.

An amendment to the Liquor Act, proposing some regulations governing the sale of beer by the bottle from stores, was also introduced. Hon. George Hoadley spoke for an hour and a half on moving second reading of the sexual sterilization bill. This was opposed strongly by Lauder Joly, St. Paul, and in a less direct way by A. A. McGillivray. The debate was adjourned by Col. Weaver of Edmonton.

Second reading was also given the Farm Loans Bill, the Canada Land and Irrigation Company's bill, and a bill to regulate traffic governing the right of way to road maintainers.

### WAS THE VOTE UNANIMOUS?

On the orders of the day, A. A. McGillivray, who has had no rest since the papers came out with the announcement that the Government's motion on the railway question had carried unanimously, and the on a question of privilege had the

Papers put right on the subject that as neither he nor his four supporters had voted either way, therefore he submitted that it could not be unanimous, found that this statement had even invaded the journals of the Assembly. Sadly he recounted the fact that he had refrained from voting, and yet, lo! there was the record, right in the minutes, that the motion had carried unanimously. He moved that the word "unanimously" be struck out. The Premier was sympathetic. He had no desire to do any member of the Assembly an injustice. He counselled Mr. McGillivray and Mr. Speaker to get together and have the journals put right, but Mr. Speaker was adamant. This motion under the rules could not be accepted as other than a notice of motion, and he ruled accordingly, and so no one knows yet whether the vote was really unanimous or not. The Assembly may decide that it was.

### AMENDMENTS TO MEDICINE HAT CHARTER

In the Municipal Law Committee, the question of amending the Medicine Hat City charter was on the agenda. Among other slight amendments were several dealing with elections. Every elector may vote once only for candidates for the office of mayor and alderman. This to prevent plumping.

Under the present charter the council has power to levy fees on various activities as a means of taking care of the cost of regulation of the same. An amendment asking the Legislature to give the further power of making such fees "a tax for revenue purposes" was turned down by the Committee.

The council was given power, subject to the ratification of the Legislature, to impose a tax on resident owners of automobiles, trucks, and other like vehicles, up to a maximum of ten dollars, which tax will be earmarked for highways within the city, the tax to be enforceable through the usual method, and a lien on the vehicle.

The council was given power to refuse to allow any circus, menagerie or other travelling show, a license to conduct its business, notwithstanding the fact that the show had been given a Provincial license.

Powers were given to the council to float debentures for thirty-five thousand dollars for the purpose of drilling for gas, subject only to the Board of Public Utility Commissioners.

Provisions giving the council the right to refuse to continue to supply gas, light, heat or power or any of them, were granted. The same power asked for with regard to water was refused. For sanitary reasons this was thought to be dangerous.

The whole to be subject to the decision of the Assembly.

The Committee approved a clause giving the city the right to impose a license fee not exceeding five hundred dollars on transient traders, meaning persons doing business in the city and occupying temporary premises. It is aimed at sellers of bankrupt stock, who periodically open up for a short time only.

Calgary city charter was amended in a few minor details.

### BILL RESPECTING SEXUAL STERILIZATION

George Hoadley, Minister of Health, in moving the second reading of the bill respecting sexual sterilization pointed out that this was not new. Sterilization had been in operation in many of the States as well as on the continent of Europe for a considerable period. In many of the

States it had taken the form of a punitive measure rather than a measure operated from the standpoint of the protection of the State. Because of that, many of the enactments along this line had been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

British Columbia had appointed a Royal Commission a few years ago to investigate the subject, and as a result of their report, Mr. Hoadley was certain that the B.C. Legislature would enact measures to deal with it. The Minister would like to ask anyone if they were prepared to say that the mentally diseased were an advantage to any country. If, then, a situation was undesirable with regard to the growth of the mentally deficient, could there be any objection to adopting this plan designed to at least hold it in check?

Mr. Hoadley paid a great tribute to the work of scientists, but claimed that they were interfering with the great rectifier—nature—in that the weak were being protected; that a greater devotion on the part of science was displayed toward saving the unfit, than was shown toward the well in body and mind. This meant, ultimately, that the unfit would procreate, with increasing undesirable results.

Seventy per cent of the inmates of mental hospitals were people not born in Canada, while the total foreign born population of Canada was only 53 per cent. Patients to hospitals increased at the rate of 60 to 70 each year, not including the children at the Red Deer home for mentally deficient.

### BOARD OF FOUR TO EXAMINE

The effect of the bill would be that a considerable number of people could be released from these institutions if this bill passed. These people were the only ones affected, as the act was not intended for general application. Whenever it was found that a patient was fit for discharge, that one would be examined by a Board created for the purpose, comprised of four people, two chosen by the Senate of the University and the Council of the College of Physicians, being medical men, and two not medical practitioners appointed by the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council. Those chosen up to the present were: Dr. Egerton Pope and Dr. Mason, Calgary; Dr. McEachern, Ph.D., Edmonton, and another whose name was not revealed, as that nominee had not yet given consent to act on the Board.

After examination the Board would give its finding in writing, and order the surgical operation, subject to the consent of the patient if capable of giving same, the husband or wife, parent or guardian if the patient were unable to give personal consent, and if unmarried without relationship, of the Minister himself.

The Minister gave a lengthy resume of the findings of the Royal Commission in B.C. and recited the progress of this form of treatment in the different States where it had been in force. The reason why it had been discontinued there was that it had been used only in criminal cases as a punitive measure. The element of consent was lacking. California had persevered, however, and had a record of 5,000 cases. The Minister read a quotation ending with a new version of the Golden Rule—"Do unto the born and the unborn what you would have the born and the unborn do to you."

### MCGILLIVRAY CRITICAL OF THE BILL

A. A. McGillivray (Cons. Leader), Calgary, was not capable of entering

(Continued on page 28)



# Healthy Condition of Telephone System Shown by Report of Dept.

## How Earnings Have Expanded While Expenses Declined and Number of Phones Increased

	Telephone Earnings	Telephone Expense	Number of Telephones
1920.....	\$1,930,884.00	\$1,377,116.00	42,854
1921.....	2,247,277.00	1,431,671.00	50,611
1922.....	2,359,551.00	1,380,564.00	53,421
1923.....	2,361,468.00	1,287,723.00	53,896
1924.....	2,399,080.00	1,242,842.00	54,215
1925.....	2,502,175.00	1,254,119.00	56,279
1926.....	2,772,372.00	1,266,519.00	56,930
1927.....	3,287,232.00	1,299,622.00	58,331

As a result of three things, the telephone system of the Province shows a substantial forward movement. Comparing the business of the Department in 1922-1923 with present conditions, it is found that the surplus of earnings over fixed and operating expenses has been improved to the extent of \$1,700,000 per annum. Of this amount \$350,000 is accounted for by the increase of telephone rates in 1926, \$740,000 by reduction of operating expenses, and the balance by improved business conditions throughout the Province.

Total revenue from all sources in 1927 reached the high figure of \$3,504,096.76, an increase over last year of \$413,751.67. Operating revenues increased to the extent of \$417,592.15, but at the same time cost of operation increased by some \$49,237.32.

"Our financial position now is reasonably sound," says the report, "and there is every indication that we have good prospects ahead. With careful handling the business should have no difficulty in maintaining the present position, and should also clear up any obligations incurred in the past."

### Revenue Increases—Cost Decreases

Taking an eight year period and comparing the earnings with the expenses it is rather interesting to note how revenue has expanded while the cost of operation has been reduced materially notwithstanding the fact that the number of telephones in operation increased at the same time. This is appended in tabulated form at the head of this article. Interest and sinking fund have grown from \$517,222.00 in the year 1919, to the substantial sum of \$1,357,296.00 in 1927. Reserves now total \$1,715,159.05, an improvement of \$558,145.01. Of the total amount, \$739,691.58 is credited to replacement reserve and \$975,467.47 to sinking fund reserve. As last year had contributed the full amount necessary for depreciation, the hope is expressed that these reserves should continue to grow and provide sufficient money for the replacement of plant.

The report states that owing to the development taking place in the north country, the Department has made a complete survey of the situation from a telephone point of view, and while there is a distinct improvement in business conditions, the situation up to the present time does not justify the expenditure which would be necessary to connect up the Grande Prairie and Peace River sections with the main system of the Province. The report then details the material necessary for the construction

of such a line, points out the routing, shows that intermediate lines would be necessary, and in fact rules the project out of court at the present time.

### Line From McLennan

That does not mean that the north has been forgotten. The Department proposes to erect a line from McLennan to connect with the main system in the Peace River and Grande Prairie districts. This line will later fit into the main scheme when the through lines are installed.

During the early part of 1928 the Department is planning on new development west of Calgary to connect up with the B.C. System, which will provide direct communication from this Province over all-Canadian lines to Vancouver. Improvements are also planned eastwards in order to better the service to Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and south to American territory. In Northern Alberta extensions are planned which will bring the Department closer to bridging the long gap between Edmonton and the Peace River and Grande Prairie territory, and while it seems impractical this coming year to install a complete service with the north, says the report, it is hoped that this will be accomplished in the very near future.

### THOMAS HARDY

He stood in the darkness on the lonely earth,  
Before the threat of universal doom,  
Beholding gleams of sunlight through the gloom,  
And hearing peals of innocent rustic mirth,  
The pageant of an empire's fruitless birth  
Rolls past in blood, the while great Nature's loom  
For simple joys and love and hope find room,  
Nor of a wise contentment is there dearth.  
Vain is life's fret and passion? Ah, not vain  
The struggle or the hero-strength that comes  
Of victory over ill and fear that numbs;  
Still live the children of the Master's brain  
Filling with sweetness the fair Wessex plain,  
Though he has passed to sound of muffled drums.

C.T.G.,  
In the Literary Guide.

### THE BOY'S FUTURE

Two men were discussing their young sons, and the first declared he intended to make his boy an astronomer. "Yes," drawled the other, "but what's he going to do in the day-time?"

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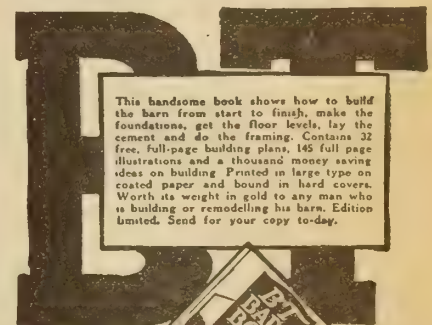
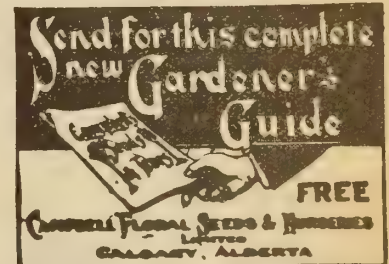
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# Interests of the United Farm Women

## A Woman's View of Parliament

Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Farm Women:

Parliament opened January 26th, 1928. Now, to many people that directly means very little, to others it means a lot of hard work with late hours, protracted sessions, numerous committee meetings, and much serious thought bestowed on various topics of the day. To others it seems to mean a round of social gaiety.

The actual opening of Parliament seems rather a travesty, for the members of parliament seem the least important of the various people gathered together on that day. The Opening has become one of the social events of the winter in Ottawa. I find it very interesting, for I always enjoy a colorful display, and certainly this is an occasion when the lilies of the field and the rainbow in the sky seem to be out-rivalled.

### Members Become Insignificant

The Senate chamber with its crimson carpet, beautiful inlaid ceilings and walls of panelled paintings, becomes the scene of what is described as a "brilliant social function." The members themselves, as I said, seem rather to sink into insignificance as they enter in their ordinary business suits and stand behind the bar while the Governor-General reads the Speech from the Throne. The chamber is filled with their "women folks" and society in general, not in afternoon costume, but in evening dress. You will remember that Mrs. Warner a few years ago described in these columns the procedure of the opening, so I need not repeat it.

Besides the kaleidoscope of color furnished by the women's gowns, there is the gold braid of the Windsor uniforms of the members of the privy council, the uniforms of representatives of the army and the scarlet and ermine of the judges of the Supreme Court.

### What of the Taxpayers?

If the women choose to dress in their best and assemble for this function, I suppose it is no one's affair but their own, although there so easily grows up the tendency to a ridiculous rivalry in display. What is of concern to the tax paying public is to know just how much of the public money need be spent in ceremonial display, in bringing various aides and staff officers and representatives from various parts of the country to precede or follow the Governor-General up and down the aisle when he comes to read his speech or some other equally important task. In every Government I suppose there should be a certain decorum and a certain adherence to a form of ceremony, so that too great a "familiarity does not breed contempt," but sometimes adherence to form and display become the important features and thought and time and money are spent on that when they should be diverted to more useful channels.

The Governor-General reads the policy of the Government in what is called the Speech from the Throne, reading first in English and then in French. After he reads it, one copy is given to the Speaker

of the Commons with much ceremony and he then departs with the members to the Commons chamber and the other copy is given to the Speaker of the Senate. When the members reach their chamber they then go through the form of giving the first reading to a dummy bill before they consider the Speech from the Throne. This is the continuance of an old custom to show their independence of the Crown.

In a day or two Parliament really begins to function. A member of the Government is chosen to move the Speech from the Throne and he usually proceeds to tell what prosperity the country has enjoyed during the previous year, either directly or indirectly inferring it is jointly due to the party in power and a kind Providence. He then proceeds to elaborate on the speech and generally give it his blessing, showing that it is all that could or should be expected by any people. Custom in Canada demands that it be moved in English and seconded in French, so the first eulogy is followed by a second in that language.

### Tired of Venomous Speakers

An innocent onlooker who knew nothing of what was going on might infer that at last Utopia was going to dawn and everything possible was being done to right any existing wrongs. However, if he had gathered any such impression he would soon realize he had made a mistake, for now appears the Opposition who at once proceed to prove to the listening public that the policy is a most futile affair and where it is not harmless is directly pernicious. This year it is to be noticed that the mover of the address was not quite so wildly exuberant nor was the attack so bitter. The last few years in Ottawa have been marked by most bitter antagonism, but the members themselves, generally speaking, and the public as well, have grown tired of some of the childish exhibitions that have been shown. Of course there are a few old timers who are as bitter as ever and breathe a sort of venom when they speak.

This year the Speech from the Throne was not marked by an especially contentious program. It referred at length to the Jubilee celebrations, to the wisdom of the changing of the terminus of the Hudson Bay Railway from Nelson to Churchill. We are to exchange ministers with France and Japan; the interim subsidies given to the Maritime Provinces are to be continued; reference was made to the conference of the Premiers of the different Provinces with the Dominion Government and the advantages to be derived from that, and measures are to be provided for favorable trade relations with other countries.

### Seeking Trade With Germany

One thing I could not help but notice, and that was that the mover of the Address asked for better trade relations with Germany. You see the speaker was a Nova Scotian from the apple belt and that part of the country is feeling keenly the trade restrictions inflicted by Germany which are practically cutting off that country as an apple market. While

the United States growers have much more favorable terms under the "Favored Nation" agreement. It is such a few short years ago that we seemed to want to wipe Germany off the face of the earth and now we are asking for her markets! To a greater intelligence our bitter wars and hatreds must seem like the bickerings of little children quarrelling today and wanting to exchange candies tomorrow.

### Speeches Limited

One great change this year is that speeches are limited to 40 minutes save from the leaders of the Government and Opposition or a Minister who is bringing in a bill. Some of the members in former years were just getting really down to their speech at the end of that time; this year they must go in for quality rather than quantity of address. As you know, a member may speak only once on the Address, but he may introduce almost any subject in his remarks. It is the time when everyone gets up and airs his pet project and strongly urges the Government to adopt his policy. The advantage of this range of subjects and this plan is that the Government with its ear to the ground can be warned that if there is too insistent a demand for a certain policy—a demand which if refused is likely to lose them enough votes to make them in a precarious position—it can modify or extend its policy in that safe direction. This year, for instance, there is such an insistent demand for reduction of the tariff that it will be well advised to listen to the warnings.

### Bennett Has Good Reception

Mr. Bennett has assumed his position as Leader of the Opposition and I doubt if a leader has often been better received than has he. He has many advantages that should make him of great service to his party and to his country, having a clever intellect and having had the advantage of living in both the East and the West which should broaden his sympathies. What use he will make of his ability remains to be seen.

It is rather a joke that the three leaders, Mr. Mackenzie King, Mr. Bennett and our own Mr. Gardiner, are all bachelors. As one paper remarked, it clearly was a time for the women of Canada to take an interest in politics, and another paper suggested that there might be a large female immigration in the near future.

As I write Parliament has started on its routine business of the session of which I hope to write more later.

Yours sincerely,

"U.F.W.A."

## Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

**Potato Puffs.** Beat 1 egg into 2 cups of well mashed potatoes; work in flour to make just stiff enough to roll out; cut in pieces about the size of a saucer. Run cold meat through meat chopper, add salt and pepper (if liked, a little chopped onion and summer savory or parsley); place a heaping tablespoonful on one side of each piece of potato paste, fold



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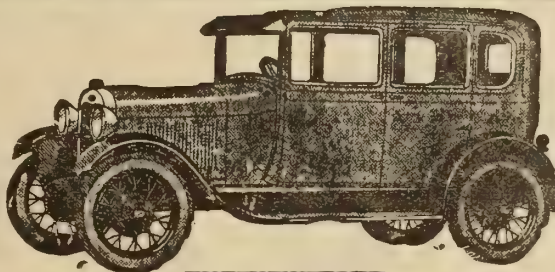
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AT ALL GROCERS



How many people will travel on the Edmonton Street Cars on Saturday, March 31st next?

On Saturday, March 28th, 1925, there were 50,891 passengers; on Saturday, March 27th, 1926, there were 44,572; and on Saturday, March 26th, 1927, there were 47,741



THE NEW FORD

Tickets for the Dance are 50c apiece. With each ticket you are allowed two estimates on the number of people who will travel on Edmonton Street Cars on Saturday, March 31st next.

# Will You Win this Prize Car?

A GRAND NOVELTY DANCE will be held in the Memorial Hall, Edmonton, on Easter Monday, April 9th, for the benefit of the Crippled Children of the Junior Red Cross Hospitals of the Province. It is not necessary to be at the dance to win the car. The first correct or nearest correct estimate wins the prize.

Mail your estimate at once to Campaign Headquarters, 3 Bradburn Thomson Blk., Edmonton. CJCA will broadcast name of prize-winner at 7:45 p.m. on night of dance.

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Over 200 crippled children on waiting list of hospital. These children come from destitute homes. Will you help?

No cause is more worthy of your support.

Give them a chance to have strong, healthy bodies.

Your 50c will help to cure some Kiddie.

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Charge for tanning only, according to size:  
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Grown 2900 ft. above sea level.

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Winter is the time when plans are made for early spring planting. Write today—we will be pleased to help you with your planting problems.

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Owing to the rush of work towards spring, we would request that correspondence be received before that time, particularly where plans are necessary.

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over, put on greased pan, bake until nicely browned.

**Tapioca Fruit Pie.** Soak 3-4 cup tapioca 1 hour in just enough water to cover; add 3 cups juice of preserved cherries, raspberries, strawberries or other fruit, 1½ cups water, ½ cup sugar, juice of ½ lemon, a little salt; cook in double boiler until tapioca is transparent. Put cherries or other fruit, from which juice has been strained, in a fruit bowl, pour over it the tapioca. Serve cold, with cream, plain or whipped.

**Marmalade Steamed Pudding.** 1 cup finely chopped suet, 1 cup white sugar, 2 eggs, ½ cup buttermilk in which has been dissolved ½ teaspoon soda, ½ cup orange marmalade, flour to make stiff batter. Steam 1 hour. Serve with hard sauce made of 2 tablespoons butter and 3 tablespoons white sugar, beaten to a cream and flavored with lemon.

## The U.F.A. Pattern Department

Send order to *The U.F.A. Pattern Department*, Loughheed Bldg., Calgary. Allow ten days for receipt of pattern. Be sure to give name, address, size and number of pattern required.



6051.. Ladies' Dress.

Cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 3½ yards of 39 inch material. To face the collar with contrasting material (cut lengthwise) will require ½ yard 32 inches wide. The width of the Dress at the lower edge is 1½ yard. Price 15c.

6063. Girls' Dress.

Cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 2 7-8 yards of 36 inch material together with ½ yard of contrasting material. To finish with bias binding as illustrated will require 2 yards. Price 15c.

## Activities of the U.F.W.A.

### RAISE FUNDS FOR LOCAL

Energetic U.F.W.A. Local cleared \$18 by serving supper at a dance in January and also held a card party which added \$5.75 to the funds.

### AT BOW ISLAND

A letter from Mrs. A. D. Whitney, president of Bow Island U.F.W.A., states that the annual meeting was well attended, and that a program is being arranged for monthly meetings during the year.

### OFFICERS OF SEAFIELD LOCAL

Mrs. H. A. Dickan, Mrs. E. A. Martin, and Mrs. W. A. Batson are the officers of Seafield U.F.W.A. Local this year. In addition conveners were appointed on the various subjects in which the Local is interested.

### OFFICERS WINONA LOCAL

Mrs. W. A. Gunn and Mrs. V. G. Clay were elected officers at the reorganization meeting of Winona U.F.W.A. Local. The fees will be the \$2 for Central Office, local expenses to be raised by 10 cent collection for tea.

### BOOKS TURNED OVER

At a meeting held on February 10th it was decided, on motion of Mrs. McKenzie and Mrs. Adamson, that the books formerly belonging to the Lawn Hill U.F.W.A. Local be turned over to the new joint Local.

### START WHIST DRIVES

Balm U.F.W.A. Local has started a series of whist drives, with prizes for the best aggregate scores at the end of a series of three, writes Mrs. E. Jackson, secretary, adding "We find this pays us better than dances."

### TO HOLD DEBATE

Convention reports were the chief feature of Willow Hollow U.F.W.A. Local at their meeting at the home of Mrs. F. Sedgwick recently. It was decided to hold a debate at the March meeting, and to revive the question box formerly used by the Local.

### HOLBORN U.F.W.A. PLAN DANCE

Holborn U.F.W.A. Local held their last meeting at the home of Mrs. L. Allen, when Mrs. R. Washburn was elected secretary for the year. Plans were made for a dance to be held in the near future. A reading by Mrs. J. F. Kimmerly was much enjoyed.

### "MATERNAL MORTALITY"

"Maternal Mortality in Canada" is the title of the report of an enquiry conducted by Dr. Helen MacMurchy, chief of the Division of Child Welfare, Federal Department of Health, into the maternal deaths occurring in the year ending July 1, 1926. It deals with the causes and with suggestions for the prevention of continued loss of life among Canadian mothers. This report, as well as the two editions of the Little Blue Books, "Mother," for women and for men, can be obtained from the Department of Health, Ottawa.

### WESTLOCK PLANS DRIVE

At their last meeting Westlock U.F.W.A. heard the report of Mrs. J. Edgson, delegate to the Annual Convention.



Plans were made, states the secretary, Mrs. J. Wagner, for numerous social events, to help the U.F.A. Local pay for the new hall. The purchase of a piano is also under consideration. A drive for new members was decided upon.

#### UP AND COMING

Mrs. Katherine Gregory and Mrs. Tina Wagler are officers of Standard U.F.W.A. for this year, writes Mrs. Feona Wirt, corresponding secretary, adding: "This Local is up and coming, as shown by the interest with which the report of Mrs. Gregory, our delegate to the Annual Convention, was received." Plans were made at the last meeting for a dance to be held in the S. and S. Hall on March 15th.

#### CARSTAIRS U. F. W. A.

Community singing opened the last meeting of Carstairs U.F.W.A. Local, held in the Carstairs Hall. Mrs. McFall's reading, "The Warning" and two songs by Misses Reta and Alberta Beckner were enjoyed by all, and Mrs. J. S. Hutchison gave her report of the Annual Convention in a very able manner. Mrs. S. C. Riddle gave ten reasons why one should belong to the U.F.W.A.

#### THREE HILLS ACTIVE

Officers of Three Hills U.F.W.A. Local are Mrs. Foster Boles, Mrs. Geo. Becker, Mrs. Wm. Burns and Mrs. W. Reynolds. In addition, Mrs. H. A. Wolfe acts as Legislative reporter. The last meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Sandeman, reports the secretary, when Mrs. Brandley reported on the Convention and Mrs. Burns gave a short address on the aims of the U.F.W.A. Two very successful whist drives have been held since the beginning of the year.

#### MRS. BROWN IS HOSTESS

Mrs. Robert Brown of Calgary was hostess to the Conrich U.F.W.A. Local in January when one of the most successful meetings of the Local was held. After the regular business of the meeting, Mrs. Wyman spoke on organization work, and at the conclusion of her talk was given a very hearty vote of thanks. Mrs. Belyea of Shepard gave two very delightful vocal selections, after which dainty refreshments were served by the hostess assisted by Mrs. M. D. Carlyle and Miss Brown. Miss Hodgson was in charge of the entertainment.

#### RAISED OVER \$300

Warner U.F.W.A., organized in March last, had a very successful year, states the secretary, Mrs. F. J. Malloy. These ladies are buying trees to plant in the Warner cemetery, and held an apron sale which raised \$53 for this purpose. A dance on February 3rd realized \$96; during 1927 this Local of 14 members raised altogether \$305.17, and have now a bank balance of \$150.

At the last meeting Mrs. R. J. Buchanan, retiring president, was presented with a pair of candlesticks in appreciation of her services. Mrs. F. Mellofont is president for 1928.

#### PROGRAM FOR 1928

The directors of Fairdonian Valley U.F.W.A. Local met recently at the home of Mrs. F. W. Weber and drew up the program for 1928. At each meeting a small gift, of not more than 25 cents in value, will be drawn for. There will be roll calls on various topics and different members are appointed to prepare short



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Exceeding 105 in. but not over 110 in.....	20.00
Exceeding 110 in. but not over 115 in.....	22.50
Exceeding 115 in. but not over 120 in.....	25.00
Exceeding 120 in. but not over 125 in.....	27.50
Exceeding 125 in. but not over 130 in.....	30.00
Exceeding 130 in. but not over 135 in.....	32.50
For every motor vehicle exceeding 135 in.....	35.00

License Plates may be obtained on application to the Department of the Provincial Secretary, Edmonton, at the departmental offices in Calgary and Lethbridge, and from the Offices of the Clerks of the Court in the various Judicial Districts.

J. E. BROWNLEE,  
Provincial Secretary.

E. TROWBRIDGE,  
Deputy Provincial Secretary.

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talks on current events. In addition, there will be papers and talks on the following subjects: Poultry Raising; Immigration; Health; Why You Should Belong to the U.F.W.A.; Gardening; Strawberry Culture; Salads; Infectious Diseases; First Aid Bandaging (demonstration). Mrs. Price and J. E. Brown, U.F.W.A. and U.F.A. Directors, will give addresses in June. This Local is in good financial standing, writes Mrs. D. F. McDonald, secretary, and has enrolled some new members.

### REPORTS ON CONVENTION

Mrs. Stewart, delegate to the Annual Convention from Warden U.F.W.A. Local, gave her report to the last meeting, at the home of Mrs. W. J. Keep. At this meeting a Valentine Tea was arranged for February 16th, with Mrs. Cooper and Mrs. Ward conveners. Mrs. Price, Mrs. J. Keep, and Mrs. Stewart were re-elected president and vice-presidents respectively.

### A CONVENIENT BOOKLET

A very convenient booklet has been prepared by Carstairs U.F.W.A. Local for their 1928 program. The first half hour of each meeting, according to this program, is given up to business, while hostesses are appointed to take charge of the social hour which concludes the meeting. For the intervening period, a series of varied programs is provided, comprising roll calls on household hints, birds, proven varieties of garden seeds, food facts, etc., community singing, five minutes' discussion on legislative news, talks and discussion on birds, gardening, What's New in Medicine, Diet and Its Relation to Health, music, the Mormon Temple, Agriculture and Natural Resources of Alberta, peace—Do International Sports Help the Cause of Peace?, the three comparisons. For one of the summer meetings a free picture show especially for children is planned.

### POPLAR LAKE ACTIVITIES

Poplar Lake U.F.W.A. Local held ten successful meetings in 1927, according to a report from Mrs. M. Cavanagh, secretary. Flowers were sent to 16 sick persons in the district, and wreaths to 4 bereaved families.

At the February meeting it was decided to make a quilt, which was later auctioned for \$8.50. A sewing contest was held, with a prize for the best baby garment to cost not more than \$1, won by Mrs. Burnell. These garments were sold, bringing in \$10.

In March the members visited the Salvation Army Maternity Hospital in Edmonton, to inspect the room furnished by the Local in 1926. In April a bundle of clothing was sent to a needy family, to enable the children to attend school.

At the May meeting Mrs. Bentley read a paper on social welfare, which was greatly enjoyed, and Mrs. Burns gave a talk on current events at the succeeding meeting. An address on Red Cross work was the feature of the June meeting; later the Local contributed \$15 for the work among crippled children. Dr. Thompson gave an address at the July meeting, and answered a number of questions regarding the care of children. The annual picnic was held in July also, and was very successful. Canning was the subject discussed by the August meeting, while in November Mrs. Jamieson, of Vancouver, gave an address on Peace.

## Many Interesting Activities of Crerar U.F.W.A. Local

### Secretary Explains Why Treasury of This Local is Never Empty

The monthly meeting of Crerar Local was held on February 8th at the home of Mrs. I. H. Lewis, when those of us who were not privileged to attend the Annual Convention ourselves enjoyed listening to a full and detailed account given by Mrs. Wellington McMahon, the delegate. Then Mrs. Lewis read a paper on "Wealth from Unclaimed Waste on the Farm," showing how in time, and by scientific research, paint, gas, lignite and other commodities will be developed from the cumbering straw pile, and paper and wall-board from cornstalks.

The secretary read Miss Hull's February Bulletin, the poetry of its beautiful words being an inspiration. One could not help feeling touched by the appeal to make our Local an "irresistible force" in the community. The members discussed the visit of the public health nurse, whom we hope to have in May to weigh and examine all children of school age. After adjournment Mrs. Lewis served a very delectable lunch.

### How We Fill the Treasury

Last year Crerar U.F.W.A. (together with U.F.A.) held a basket social with a debate on the feasibility of the H. B. Railway; a picnic in the summer, at which our Director, Mr. J. E. Brown, was present, and spoke on the work and aims of the organization; and a Thanks-giving supper held in the large, comfortable basement of the Lutheran church. At both the picnic and the supper, articles made by the members from remnants

were exhibited and auctioned off. We also had the "Talent Money" scheme, i.e., the Secretary gave each member 50c which she was expected to turn over as many times as possible and turn in results on a given date. So our treasury is never empty; in fact we always manage to keep quite a respectable sum on hand for emergencies.

Three new babies were presented with dollar bank accounts and donations were made to the Forestburg Hospital and to one of the sufferers in a fire-accident. A subscription was sent to the Young People's University Week Fund.

We have had the pleasure of the W.H.B.S. Travelling Libraries, and last May held a 3-day demonstration in basketry. We were amazed to find what wonderful articles our fingers could produce under the able tuition of Miss Knox, and are hoping to hold another basketry demonstration this year, when we may aspire to fern-stands.

A program covering the first six months of 1928 has been made out for roll-calls, meeting-places, and addresses. In June the same plan will be followed for remainder of the year.

Mrs. D. J. McMAHON,  
Secretary.

### WOMEN IN POLITICS (From The London Times)

It has taken the nation a very little while to realize that women have brought into public life a freshness of ideas and feelings, and a grip on the realities of the home and of education and of social well-being, that so far have been wholly beneficent. So complete is the acceptance of feminine participation in all departments of public life that the borough councillor who declared the other day that he would resign if a woman were elected mayor struck most people as a medieval survival.

## U. F. A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

### Aims and Objects of the U.F.A. Junior Organization

Dear Juniors:

Letters are often received at Central asking why one should organize a Junior Local. It is to those who do not realize just what the aims and objects of the Junior Organization are, that this is addressed. And I hope, also, that to many of our Locals it will prove an inspiration to carry on the work we are endeavoring to do.

To those of you who are familiar with our Constitution, the aim of the Junior Branch will be well known. Briefly put, it is this: to raise the standard of citizenship. And if you analyze that, I think you will find that it resolves itself into a question of education. By "education" I do not mean just what one learns at school, for while academic training of a certain amount is necessary if we are to use our minds in a well disciplined way (which is necessary to clear thinking and therefore to success in life) education does not end at the school house. You will find that there is a bigger, broader, school—the School of Life—the teacher of which is Experience, and the lessons one learns from her one seldom forgets.

We know that among some of our Juniors there is a feeling that the members

of the Junior Branch are being treated like babies when they think they know quite as much as the Seniors. Our President, Mr. H. W. Wood, at the 1927 U.F.A. Convention likened the Junior Branch to a kindergarten, and perhaps some of our boys and girls felt a little resentment at the term. But Mr. Wood did not mean that you were still in the academic kindergarten. He was referring, not to academic schools, but to the school of life. We must all pass through the kindergarten of life, just as we all pass through the kindergarten grades of school to finally reach the higher grades. It took our parents a long, long, time to learn the simple lessons of the kindergarten, and they are only beginning to learn the lessons of the higher grades of the school after Experience has given them many hard knocks.

### The Wise Course

The wise man is the one who profits by the experiences of others, and the wise girl or boy is the one who reads and studies and investigates what others have done, because by doing so they learn why some have failed and others succeeded; why some things that shouldn't be are, and some things that should be, are not. They are prepared to begin their lessons in the school of life with



less fear of failure than if they had to learn everything from Experience.

One of the lessons that our young people are learning now, and which our farmers are being taught by Experience, is the value of co-operation. You Juniors learn that in your Locals, but our parents didn't have Locals in which to learn it—they had to wait until Experience, with many hard knocks and kicks, finally made them understand it. Our organization is working for reform, and we are finding that co-operation will bring about more reform in a year than has been brought about through all the centuries by revolution and bloodshed. When neighbors learn to co-operate their community life becomes richer and happier. When the peoples of a nation become co-operators—the nation prospers. When nations learn to co-operate—then will we be advancing toward the higher grades of life. Then will the bad of each nation sink into the background and the good become pre-dominant—then will science be working for the good of mankind and not for his destruction—then will education have done its work.

Education for a better life socially and economically—that is what we Juniors of the U.F.A. are organized for—and I appeal to our members never to lose sight of the great objective of their organization.

Yours sincerely,

E. M. HULL, *Junior Secretary.*

#### SUCCESSFUL CONCERT

The Hillside Wide-Awake Juniors held a very successful concert and Valentine Box Social on February 10th, clearing the sum of thirty-four dollars. This Local intends sending two delegates to the Junior Conference this year.

#### GIVE SURPRISE PARTY

The Beddington Juniors were joined by the Senior Locals of their district, in holding a surprise party in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Bushfield who were recently married. The young couple were presented with a beautiful case of silver, Mr. Reg. Whittaker, President of the Junior Local, making the presentation. Mrs. Bushfield is well known to many Juniors throughout the Province, having attended the last two Junior Conferences. She is also the Junior Director for E. & W. Calgary.

#### THREE NEW LOCALS

We take great pleasure in reporting the organizing of three Junior Locals—Battle Beaver at Alliance, organized by Mrs. A. Hoefling, with sixteen young people signing the roll, and Josie Bateman, Secretary, and Lewis Payne President—High River Juniors, with Miss Myrtle Brocklebank Secretary, Erle Goodwin, President and Kenneth Little, Vice-President—and Enchant Juniors, organized by the Senior Locals at Enchant, with a membership of about twenty, with Ruth Strandberg Secretary and Burnet Purcell President. We wish these Locals every success.

#### CHANGE NAME TO "BURLINGTON"

The young people of the Pansy Local decided at their last meeting to change their name to Burlington, the name of the school attended by the members. "We are an energetic nine" writes Miss Bessie Hollihan, "with the promise of five more members." They are holding a Valentine Box Social and are planning on putting up two swings and providing basket ball equipment for the school grounds. A delegate and visitor went to the U.F.A. Convention from this Local.



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# NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE of the ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd.

## Provisions Made by the A.C.L.P. Board to Protect Shippers from Loss

Money Lost in the Past by Live Stock Shippers Through "N.S.F." Cheques.

One of the sources of loss to livestock shippers in this Province as well as elsewhere, has been through receiving "N.S.F." cheques from drovers and commission men in payment for their stock.

Within the past few years many incidents have been related of farmers who have disposed of their stock to commission men or drovers, and when they presented their cheques, these cheques were returned by the bank marked "N.S.F."

### Cause of This Situation

The cause of this is that the drover or commission firm used a general account to pay for livestock, and from this same account carried on all his other activities, including speculation. At times when the market was bad for speculation and the dealers lost heavily, it occasionally happened that the bank would close down on the dealers just after they had made a big sale of stock and had the money in the bank, but before the farmers' cheques, which had been given in payment for the stock sold in the first place, had time to come in from the country.

These conditions were brought to light in this Province very forcibly in about 1924, by the farmers' organizations, but as yet no definite steps have been taken to correct this evil.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture has given it very careful consideration and approved of the principle that shippers' money should always be handled through a Trust Account, for the protection of the shippers. Possibly in the near future they will take the necessary steps to force all livestock dealers to operate a shippers' trust account.

### Shippers' Trust Account

The Board of the Alberta Co-operative Live Stock Producers, Ltd., in commencing operations the first of this year, started a Shippers' Trust Account, through which all shippers' money shall be handled. This eliminates the chance of loss absolutely from the shippers shipping to the Pool.

No livestock dealer should be allowed to use shipper's money to finance his own business and his own speculation. At present the Alberta Co-operative Live Stock Producers, Ltd., is the only livestock marketing agency in Alberta operating a Shippers Trust Account and assuring the shippers that their money is being used in no way which could possibly jeopardize its safety.

### WISE WIFE

The club bore was holding forth in the smoking room.

"When my wife wants to aks me to do something for her," he said, "she always gives me one of my favorite dishes—brains, for instance."

"Ah, I see," put in another member; "she attacks you in your weak spot"

### OUR POLICY

1. Develop and support Local Co-operative Contract Shipping Associations in all live stock districts that will forward producers' live stock to terminal markets at cost.

2. Maintain terminal markets to give unexcelled marketing service at cost.

3. Keep producers through their local shipping Associations informed on market conditions.

4. Foster and promote open competition between buyers and fair play between buying and selling agencies on all markets.

5. Safeguard the producers' interests in all matters of Legislation and Trade practices affecting Live Stock production and marketing.

6. Do our own business as livestock producers to our own best interest.

ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE  
LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS

## Quality Cattle and The Cattle Market

Cattle prices in Alberta are made in the public Stock Yards by competition among the buyers for their supplies, and all cattle sold in the Province are sold in relationship to the Stock Yard's price.

The greater the supply of cattle on the Yards and the better the quality, the longer distance buyers will come for their supplies. The more buyers on the market the keener the competition and the better the market price. The smaller the percentage of cattle the buyers can buy in the country to fill their requirements the keener that buyer is on the market, consequently it is of great importance to all cattle breeders and feeders to see that the cattle in Alberta are sold on the market in such a way as to cause the greatest competition among the buyers for their supplies in order that the cattle prices will be on the highest level possible.

### Best Quality Sell Best

Cattle prices are high and will be good for several years. The best quality cattle are the easiest to sell and give the most profit for the producers. Stockers at the present time are selling from 6.00-8.00, feeders from 7.25-9.00 and good fat steers from 9.25 with choice at 10.50 which means that the good cattle are bringing from 10.00-20.00 more per head than the commoner kinds. Breeding is the greatest factor in the producing of good cattle as you must have the foundation of quality to turn out a good steer

A good bull will produce at least twenty-five calves a year for two or three years and this means from \$250.00-\$500.00 more value per year. Make your plans now to get a good sire with your breeding cows this year.

Pure bred breeders should give their support to the Live Stock Pool even though the bulk of their sales are for breeding purposes as the price of their stock is in direct relationship to the level of prices on the stock yards.

### U.S. LIVESTOCK ESTIMATES

*The Producer*, Denver, Colorado

Estimates of numbers of live stock on farms in the United States on January 1, 1928, have been released by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The figures show a decrease in the total cattle population from a year ago of 1,176,000 head, or 2.1 per cent. Dairy cowshave a little more than held their own. In sheep an increase of 2,699,000 is indicated, which represents 6.5 per cent. Hogs are put down as having gained 4,571,000 in number, or 8.4 per cent. Horses continue their decline, while mules are standing still.

In prices, the advance in cattle is most marked, the average valuation per head of all cattle during 1927 having increased \$11.76 over a year ago, or 27.7 per cent, and of dairy cows \$15, or 24 per cent. Sheep show an advance of 51 cents, or 5.2 per cent; while hogs make a poor showing, having dropped \$3.94 in price, or 24.7 per cent.

The figures, as published, follow for this year and last:

	Number	Price
All cattle—		
1928.....	55,696,000	\$54.12
1927.....	56,872,000	42.36
Milk cows 2 years and over—		
1928.....	21,948,000	77.43
1927.....	21,818,000	62.43
Sheep—		
1928.....	44,545,000	10.22
1927.....	41,846,000	9.71
Swine—		
1928.....	58,969,000	12.03
1927.....	54,408,000	15.97
Horses—		
1928.....	14,541,000	67.07
1927.....	15,145,000	64.13
Mules—		
1928.....	5,566,000	79.60
1927.....	5,679,000	74.49

### HOW ROCKIES GOT THEIR NAME

The name "Rocky Mountains" appears to be of Cree Indian origin. Long before the advent of the white man the Indians of the Canadian prairies, gazing at the glistening line of peaks stretched across the West, called them the "Shining mountains." Legardeur St. Pierre in his journal, 1752, stated that among the Crees they were called "Assin-wati," that is, literally, "stony or rocky mountains." He translated the name into French—"Montagnes des Roches"—and by the English equivalent they have since been known



## Spent \$851,674.64 on Building Highways During Past Year

Public Works Report Shows That Market and Local Roads Absorbed \$590,265.98

The interim report of the Department of Public Works which was laid on the table recently, shows that notwithstanding the unfavorable weather conditions of the past working season the Department has now completed a gravel surfaced highway from Edmonton south through Calgary to Nanton, with a section between Nanton and Macleod under contract. The completion of this section is expected about April this year. This will mean the completion of a gravel surfaced road right through to the International Boundary, with the exception of approximately 30 miles between Macleod and Cardston, the subgrade of which is still under contract.

Floods interfered with the opening of the Peace River Highway for traffic, especially the rising of the waters of the Lesser Slave Lake, which was 6 feet higher than normal and which remained at this elevation all summer.

### Increase in Maintenance Outlay

The interim report on expenditures for main highways showed that the sum of \$851,674.64 had been spent on construction as compared with \$1,729,999.04 in 1926; maintenance of main highways, inclusive of maintenance of additional roads not classified as main highways, but of specific importance to be included, amounted to \$236,205.22; this compared with maintenance in 1926, shows an increase over 1926, the amount that year being \$190,457.11. It is natural to expect that as Highway construction reaches the point where main roads are provided to all sections of the Province, the expenditures for construction will decrease and the expenditures for maintenance increase.

Total spent for Highway construction and maintenance in 1927 amounted to \$1,087,879.86; compared with \$1,920,456.15 in 1926. There was spent by special warrant the sum of \$72,334.36 for the construction of a highway between Cardston and Waterton Lakes, a total of 24.8 miles.

### Market and Local Roads

Market and local roads absorbed \$590,265.78 as compared with \$490,719.05 in 1926, an increase. Bridges, construction and maintenance, \$563,247.09, as against \$550,639.02 in 1926. Ferries, \$8,117.52 for new construction and \$53,632.33 for maintenance, a total of \$61,749.85 as compared with \$76,303.77 in 1926.

Construction and maintenance of Public Buildings accounted for \$940,282.00 of the expenditures of this Department. Additions to institutions cost \$443,675.00 and maintenance \$596,607.00. The average monthly population at Fort Saskatchewan was 5908, the daily average being 194.2 at a per capita cost of \$160.82 per year or 44c per diem.

J. P. W.

### ON THE JOB

"Did you marry that girl of yours, or do you still cook your own breakfast and mend your own clothes?"  
"Yes" - *Lucas*

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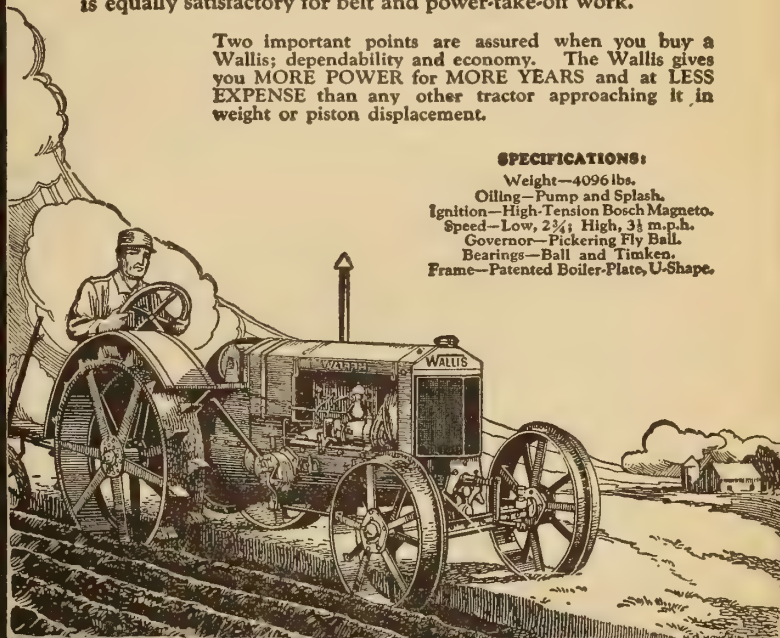
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# Control of Credit Subject of Important Discussion at U.F.A. Annual Convention

Federal Members Participate and Give Results of Experience at Ottawa—Credit Control and War—Why the Interest Clause in the Banking Act is Deceiving to the Public

Considerably more than an hour was spent by the U.F.A. Annual Convention in discussion of the important report presented by the Central Board Committee on Banking and Credit, a copy of which is published on this page.

The discussion was one of the features of the week. The Committee had noted with regret "slight decline of interest" in this subject among the membership. Delegates who participated, and made thoughtful contributions to the discussion, made it apparent that much deep study and solid thinking is being given to the matter. The report of the Committee was adopted unanimously.

## Warning to Remember

Noting the passage in which the Committee advised that "now, while we are in a period of inflation, and money is plentiful, we should prepare for the hard times inevitably following in the deflation period," C. East said that he wished to impress this point upon the attention of the delegates. When the period of deflation came, as it inevitably would, failing financial reform of a fundamental sort, those who had called attention to the inevitable outcome of present tendencies in the financial world would wish to remind the people of this forecast. The subject was of vital importance, and reform imperative.

## Credit Control and Price

John Egger, of Sullivan Lake, spoke at length in support of the report, and expressed himself as pleased with the attitude which the Committee had taken. He discussed the questions of note issue and interest somewhat fully, and declared that while he would not recommend the immediate ending of all interest, the subject was an important one. "He who controls the credit of a nation largely controls the price at which its products shall be sold," said the speaker. Money, he declared, represented "tickets" used to facilitate the exchange of goods, and he did not think producers should go to "a non-producing class" to obtain such tickets.

## McFarquhar Gives Illustration

C. H. McFarquhar, of Cremona, joined the committee in predicting that a period of deflation and depression would most surely come again. He indicated some of the reasons why, unless reforms were adopted, he considered this depression unavoidable. He described an imaginary community in the South Seas, wherein an individual set up a business organization for the purpose of making "doo-dads," and distributed to those who participated in all the processes of production only 90 per cent of the selling price of the "doo-dads." This was all the purchasing power which found its way into circulation in any way. Hence would come the difficulty of disposing of the remainder of the product—unemployment, the struggle for foreign markets, with its logical outcome in international strife. Mr. McFarquhar also said that the granting of consumer credits deserved attention, and he concluded by declaring: "Take this subject out to the Locals, and you will find a revival of interest in our good U.F.A. again."

## Irvine on Need for Knowledge

William Irvine, U.F.A. member for Wetaskiwin, congratulated the Committee on their report on the ground, in part, that it contained constructive suggestions. Nothing, he said, could be done towards the solution of this problem without knowledge. "We know that there is nothing to be hoped for tomorrow morn-

ing," he said, "but knowledge is the thing we must seek, and it would astonish you, perhaps, how little people do know about this subject, and how little we can do until they know more about it."

"Eighty per cent could not tell you what a dollar bill is. Now, is that a little exaggerated, do you think? I want you to go home from this Convention

# U.F.A. Banking and Credit Committee Reports on Past Year's Activities

Gratified by Passing of Long Term Farm Loans Act—Need for Federal Bank of Re-discount—Farmers Advised to Liquidate Liabilities in Preparation for Period of Deflation

The activities of your committee in particular, and of the U.F.A. in general during the past year in the field of Banking and Credit, have been largely along two phases, namely, a Federal Bank of Re-discount, Federally, and Long Term Farm Loans, Provincially.

You no doubt will have noted with satisfaction the enactment into legislation of Bill No. 62, otherwise known as the Canadian Farm Loans Act (1927) and we are glad to be able to note that the long period of educational work carried on by our organization in this direction has at last met with a measure of success. We are also glad to assure you of the intention of the Provincial Cabinet to have the necessary enabling Provincial legislation passed at the coming session of the Legislature, thus giving the Dominion Government through the appointment of the Dominion Loans Board, an opportunity to make available to the farmers of this Province the long looked for relief in the form of agricultural long term loans.

## Federal Bank of Re-discount

The Federal Government has as yet shown no indication of bringing into being a Federal Bank of Re-discount, but we are glad to note there is a growing body of public opinion in favor of this very necessary institution, and some of our Federal representatives are optimistic in this regard; and your committee would strongly urge upon the U.F.A. organization the continuance of educational work in this respect.

Your committee presented a short report at the mid-summer Board meeting, and also followed our usual procedure of holding a conference with our Federal members and representatives of the Provincial Cabinet. A majority of our Federal members were present: Hon. R. G. Reid and Hon. Geo. Hoadley represented the Provincial Cabinet. We think we can safely assure you that in future, as a result of these conferences, we all will have a much better understanding and a greater co-ordination of effort along the lines of credit reform.

## Regrettable Decline in Interest

We note with regret that at the present time, there seems to be a slight decline of interest on the part of the members of our organization on the very important question of Banking and Credit. This is

shown in the decrease of the number of resolutions presented on this question. Farmers throughout the Province as a whole have had fair crops for the last two or three years and large areas are now enjoying a measure of prosperity. This we attribute to two causes. First, co-operative marketing. There is no question in our minds that were it not for the activities of the Wheat Pool, the farmers of this Province would not be in the very favorable financial position they are in today.

## Deflation Period Will Follow

The second cause of prosperity, is the fact that we are now in a period of inflation. How long this period will last no one can tell, but one thing we can be assured of, that deflation must inevitably follow inflation, and with a return of a period of money stringency and the lamentable results following in its trail, we can look for a renewal of interest in the question of the control of credit, which is not now, in the opinion of your Committee, receiving the attention it should have from the members of our organization.

Your Committee is very strongly of the opinion that now, when we are in the period of inflation and money is plentiful, we should prepare for the hard times inevitably following in the deflation period. Liabilities should now be liquidated if at all possible, thus putting ourselves in a much better position to tide over a period of money scarcity and all that it involves.

In conclusion, we would urge upon our Federal members, that they continue their work towards securing a Federal Bank of Issue and Re-discount, and we would urge upon all the members of our organization who understand the question of the control of credit, that they should continue the educational work they have done so well in the past, as it is only by an enlightened and unified public opinion that we can solve the problem of interest and usury, which in the opinion of your committee is the most important question confronting the producers of wealth in the world today.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. F. AITKEN, Chairman  
J. A. JOHANSEN  
J. K. SUTHERLAND, Sec.



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## A TOWER OF STRENGTH

### 1927

<b>ASSURANCES IN FORCE (net)</b> .....	\$ 1,487,990,000
An Increase of \$231,500,000	
<b>NEW ASSURANCES PAID FOR</b> .....	328,408,000
An Increase of \$62,518,000	
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b> .....	102,774,000
An Increase of \$23,801,000	
<b>PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS and BENEFICIARIES</b> ..	42,224,000
<b>TOTAL PAYMENTS SINCE ORGANIZATION</b> .....	300,040,000
<b>RESERVE FOR UNFORESEEN CONTINGENCIES</b> .....	12,500,000
<b>SURPLUS OVER ALL LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENCY RESERVE</b> .....	45,280,000
An Increase of \$11,269,000	
<b>ASSETS AT DECEMBER 31, 1927</b> .....	401,305,000
An Increase of \$56,054,000	

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DIVIDENDS TO POLICYHOLDERS INCREASED FOR  
EIGHTH SUCCESSIVE YEAR

# SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA



and find out two or three things: what a dollar bill is; who issued it; what was the authority upon which it was issued; what it was issued to do. How is it that a dollar bill which represents 100 cents in 1914 can only buy 45 cents worth of goods in 1918? and where does the responsibility lie for the change? There is some difference between a note that is issued by the Dominion Government and one that is issued by the bank. What is the difference? And then deal with a cheque. Be able to come to the Convention next year and tell what is the difference, if any, between a cheque that you issued on your savings, and the cheque which you issued last week on the loan which was made you by the bank on your stock as security. And you will discover next year, though you have listened this year with interest to the discussion, that you will be even more interested, and anxious to hear more about it."

#### Spencer on Credit and War

Henry E. Spencer, U.F.A. Member for Battle River, congratulated the Committee and those who had taken part in the discussion, and particularly Mr. McFarquhar. "Any man who has given the subject the reading and study which he has done, is entitled to a great deal of credit," said the member. Mr. Spencer also paid a tribute to Mr. Egger for the reading and study which he had given this subject. He differed with him, perhaps, as to the relative importance of note issue, though he agreed that interest was too high.

"I am interested in this subject," continued Mr. Spencer, "very largely because I am interested in the elimination of war, and I myself know absolutely that there is a very close connection between the control of credit and the control of war."

"I want to tell you of something which took place in 1923, because there is criticism due to our organization, I think, for not going farther. All of you know, probably, that there is a legal limitation of 7 per cent on the rate of interest. And I will guarantee that not one per cent of those in this audience, if they are farmers, have not paid more than 7 per cent. The reason is simply that there is no penalty. Therefore the banks can charge us any rate, for any law with no penalty behind it cannot be enforced."

#### Why Law is Violated

"When the Bank Act came up for revision in 1923, those of us who were representing Alberta moved an amendment providing a penalty; and I think there were some 89 members of that committee, and we didn't get a vote of more than about 25. We then moved that the penalty be for any charge in excess of 8 per cent, and again we were defeated. Then we said, 'All right, delete the clause entirely; it is deceiving the public.' Again we were defeated. And on that defeat I have never yet seen a resolution come from the Locals of this organization."

"We hear a good deal about criticising the policy of financial institutions. I think we have got to stop criticising their policy and form a policy of our own, and then form an organization of our own and get every man Jack behind it. Then they will talk business with us, because they will have to talk business."

Mr. Spencer went on to say that the issue of notes or bills was of exceedingly small importance as compared with the issue of credit, though he recognized the value which would lie in control of note issue.

"The one thing that struck me most emphatically in listening to this report."

said the member, "was its emphasis upon the control of credit. *The control of credit is of the very greatest importance.* In this country we have today I think eleven big banks and one small one. Twenty years ago we had thirty-two. Where is the person in Canada who does business outside the banks? How are they governed? Entirely by those who control their credit."

#### Ninety Per Cent "Cheque Money"

"Mr. Irvine hit the nail on the head a few minutes ago when he referred to the question of cheques. You can go even to any of our financial men—to the late Sir Edmund Walker, who made the statement in 1923 that all the notes and coin only amounted to ten per cent—for confirmation of this. All the rest is 'cheque money.' That, in my opinion, is a subject to which we have got to give more attention."

"Who caused inflation and deflation but those who were in control? The leading banker probably in Great Britain, the Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, chairman of the Midland Bank, who is a statesman and a brave man, is prepared and does go out in public and make statements that the rank and file dare not make. He says that a deposit is created by a loan. Do any of you realize that as long as a loan is not paid back the security does not belong to you?"

"Mr. McKenna says there is no limit to the amount of credit that can be created except through the machinery of the banks that control it, and he is right. Inflation is with us today because finance, which is in control, desires it, and when the time comes that those who are in control of finance think it profitable for them to do so, then deflation will be brought about."

"Inflation was brought on during the war because money was continually being issued in all its various forms, but goods were not being kept in transfer. Large quantities of goods for which credit was created were continually being destroyed by war, until at last you had a huge pile of credit and very little goods. The bankers were in control. They could just as easily have brought about deflation gradually in six or seven years, instead of in one, as was actually done. The inquiry which was held before the committee of the House of Commons on Banking in 1923, as the result of a resolution which was moved by Mr. Irvine, gave us a chance to show what had been done."

"Let me finally emphasize again that it is not so much the control of issue, but the control of *credit* that is the important subject we have to consider."

#### Axelson's View of Problem

C. H. Axelson said he disagreed with the speakers who had preceded him. "The greatest curse is not inflation or deflation," he said, "but the exploitation of man by man." Why did the banks control the economic life of the country, and as a result, its political life? It was because they "were wide-awake politically." Mr. Axelson said he had no objection to the present system of banking and credit, which was "a darned good system, only it was working for the wrong fellow." The only means by which the problem could be solved was, in his opinion, by nationalization of the whole banking and credit system. The trouble was that the "amount which we receive for the products of our labor is so small that we can't buy back the goods produced." Organization, and a determined effort, industrially and politically, to get

control of the machine, would provide the key to the position.

Rising to a point of privilege, Mr. Egger said that in his speech he had emphasized note issue only as one phase of the problem of finance, and that he fully realized the importance of credit in its wider aspects, but in the course of a short speech, necessarily had to confine himself in his remarks.

Col. Robinson said he was glad to see that the discussion of the problem before the Convention was proceeding along sane lines. We had our Pools, but the question was whether the Pools, exceedingly important and valuable as they were, were enough. He had talked to a European authority on co-operative marketing who had said that if control were left in the hands of those who were able to manipulate the credit system, the producers' problem could not be completely solved.

#### STERILIZATION BILL

(Continued from page 16)

upon a discussion of the ailments of the human mind, but he was sure there was no one who would fail to realise that to pass this bill would be to take a serious and important step. At the same time the members must feel that some steps were necessary for the good of the state.

His principal objections (if they were objections I am not sure and I do not want to undergo correction later), were that the Board should have no lay members. Mr. McGillivray thought that all four members of the Board should be medical practitioners. He held that the bill did not surround them with the protection they should have if a step of such moment to any human life should be taken.

#### JOLY LEADS CRITICISM OF BILL

Laudas Joly, (U.F.A.), St. Paul, gave the Minister something to think about when he staged the first criticism of the bill. Not only did he have a fund of material, but he spoke with deep conviction which received a loud ovation from all parts of the chamber. His arguments were well marshalled and easily followed in breathless silence.

Mr. Joly contended that this act was not applicable to all the mentally sick, and was therefore unfair. It interfered to some extent with the liberty of the individual in regard to religious freedom. The great factor in his opinion as the creator of mental disorder was not heredity but environment, and it was necessary to bend all energies to the improving of the economic life of the people if insanity was to be stamped out.

He touched on the danger of libertinism because of the lack of moral resistance in the make-up of mentally deficient who had been treated but whose sense attraction remained, and of these becoming the prey of the unscrupulous. The moral evil would be worse than the original trouble because disease would be more widespread. Attention to public morals was the first duty of the state.

Mr. Joly contended that the laws of heredity, so called, had not been proven. Doctors themselves differed, and he quoted instances. Of 28,000 mentally ill over a long series of years, it had been found that in only 18 cases could this trouble be traced back to progenitors.

Then this bill would inflict punishment without the patient having been found guilty. No one had a right to consent to be mutilated in order to obtain freedom. Procreation was a divina right which



ought not to be conceded to the state. One should not hurry to immature conclusions. Uniformity of law throughout the Dominion was necessary. Education and the dissemination of information should be undertaken, and there should be a strict examination of immigrants.

This bill would only reach a few; would open the door to abuses without stamping out the disease; gave too much power to a board; and made mutilation the price of liberty. He counselled co-operation with other Provinces in a campaign of education, the examination of immigrants and the segregation of the mentally deficient during the procreative period.

Col. Weaver adjourned the debate.

## Second Reading Given Sterilization Bill in the Legislature

Minister Suggests that Full Discussion  
of Features of Bill Take Place in  
Committee

### FRIDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, Feb. 24.—In resuming the debate on the Sterilisation Bill, Col. Weaver (Cons.), Edmonton, said he shared with the introducer of the measure a desire to reduce as far as possible the spread of mental diseases. It was the duty of the state to make use of any wise, proven and far seeing method to prevent its transmission, and there was the further duty toward not only posterity but to the poor unfortunates themselves and to the state. With a verbal quip at the Minister whom he likened to St. George out to slay the modern dragon, he hinted that in spite of a much heralded advance of scientific knowledge there was a decided increase in the spread of this trouble.

The main obsession of a mental defective under confinement, Col. Weaver said, was how to obtain his freedom. Liberty through mutilation was a terrible price to pay. If these unfortunates were released there were two dangers—the mentally defective would be at the mercy of the unscrupulous, and the community endangered through the spread of disease. A balanced judgment was necessary in deciding a measure of this nature.

The Colonel quoted many authorities to prove division of opinion among scientists, arguing that where authorities differed so widely the layman should hesitate before embarking on this unexplored sea, to have the Province become a laughing stock.

### LYMBURN STRESSES NEED FOR ACTION

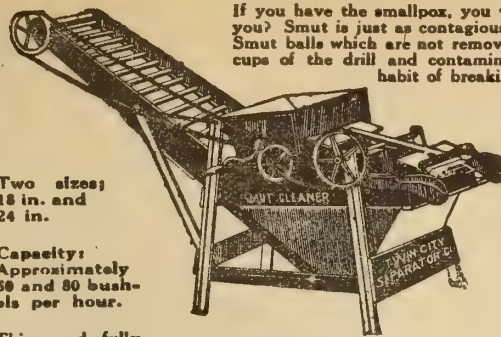
Attorney General Lymburn, in a brief speech in favor of the measure, said that if the question had been an academic one the member for St. Paul (Laudas Joly) would have found him on his side, or if the question was a purely technical one he would agree with the opposition to go slowly, because the matter was one on which they were not qualified to express an opinion. But it was an incontrovertible fact that there was an alarming increase in the population of the mental hospitals, and this had to be grappled with at once as delay meant that accommodation would have to be increased and heavy yearly expenditures incurred to cope with this increase. The solution lay in a measure of this kind.

As to the constitutionality of the bill, they had had the advice of Mr. Lafleur

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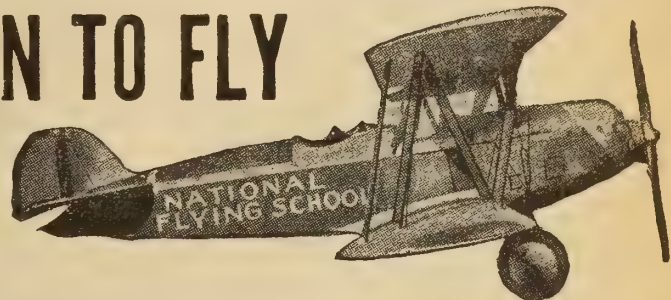
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and Mr. O. M. Biggar, who advised that it was quite within the power of the Province to pass this measure and carry out its provisions. The reason that this form of treatment had been ruled out in a number of the States was because there it had had a punitive basis without any safeguards. In Michigan, where safeguards similar to those in the Alberta measure were included, the Supreme Court had declared the legislation constitutional.

Segregation, advocated by opponents, was, in the Attorney General's opinion, a greater interference with the liberty of the individual than what was proposed in the bill. It was much more cruel to shut the individual away from all enjoyment in life when by a slight operation that one could be in possession of the freedom to enjoy the good things to be found in home and family life. Four responsible people were, so far as he could judge, sufficient safeguard to the unfortunate.

L. A. Giroux (Lib.), Grouard, said that he knew the framers of the bill had not brought it in without serious reason for so doing. He agreed with the principle as the state had the right to protect itself against anything considered detrimental to the common weal. However, he doubted if the moral viewpoint had not been lost sight of in the endeavor to stress the eugenical. Section 5 pointed out that if a patient was not sane enough to give his consent it was given for him by relatives or the Minister. This was not right, he thought, as if a person was not sane enough to give consent he was not sane enough to be at large. He wanted the bill amended in some way to remove what he called the compulsory feature.

#### GIBBS ON NEED FOR INFORMATION

C. L. Gibbs (Lab.), Edmonton, said he was not speaking for the Labor group in taking the stand that there should be much more information in defence of the bill than had been given before it could receive his support. He was asking questions to get that information. He wanted to know what the difference was between a "mentally diseased" person and a "mentally defective." He wanted the results of the California measure discussed in much more detail than to merely assert that 5000 cases had been dealt with. The flow of immigrants should be thoroughly examined as they came to the country, if it was true that the source of mental trouble lay there.

#### BROWNLEE CONVINCED BY INQUIRY

Premier Brownlee, at half past five, took part in the debate. He had not intended doing so. Mr. Brownlee confessed that at the beginning he had strong feelings against treatment of this nature. He had in the course of his work devoted much thought and study to the mind and had read widely on the subject. The conclusion that he had reached was that before long there would be as great advances in the treatment and cure of mental illnesses as had been made in the physical field. He had come to look at the problem in a different light as a consequence.

Admitting that up until now there had been a big difference of opinion among scientists in this matter, the Premier thought that opinion was rapidly crystallising in favour of sterilisation. Ten of the leading scientists of Great Britain were actively advocating this, and Sir Wm. Lane was endeavoring to have a measure brought before Parliament.

Freedom of the individual no longer remained an argument today under any form of democratic government. The old saying that an Englishman's home was his castle no longer held good, and even the rights of parentage were denied if the interest of the community demanded.

The Premier said he started his thinking by facing this fact—that there was a problem demanding solution. Then he looked round for a solution and found only two alternatives—segregation or sterilisation. Either case meant interference with the rights of the individual. Segregation would have to be done at the expense of the state, already burdened to capacity. The other alternative was his choice. The safeguard of four people, not only of the two medical men who were qualified to determine what action to take, but as a further safeguard against what might be professional zeal, the appointment of two from without the medical profession, men or women, whose duty would be to safeguard the human rights of the patient, was provided for.

#### NO INDISCRIMINATE USE OF POWERS

There was no idea of indiscriminate use of the powers of the bill to make mutilation the price of freedom. Where freedom from a mental institution was justified without treatment this would be done as formerly. Only in cases where it was absolutely necessary would this be resorted to.

With regard to the spread of the social evil through these people being turned loose, Mr. Brownlee thought that the experience of California, which was not theoretical, was that it did not do so. As it stood, however, there would be the same danger from released patients whether treated or untreated. The fact was that they could not go on year after year with an increasing need, and find the only course to be segregation demanding an increase of accommodation beyond their power to supply. The Government had strained every nerve since 1923 to get safeguards from Ottawa from immigration of the mentally deficient.

Speaking of the comforts of home as contrasted with life under segregation, the Premier said that if the relatives of a patient desired to have that one where enjoyment of family comfort could be provided, he preferred that they should have that desire granted, if this slight operation would make it possible to free the patient. "Who are we that we should deny this request?" he said, feelingly. To meet this need was the reason for the consent of relatives where the patient could not give assent.

At the evening sitting, M. C. McKeen (U.F.A.), Lac St. Anne, said he did not think the Board had too great powers—he confessed that if he had his way he would have a much more drastic measure. The bill was a step in the right direction. He complimented the Minister and cabinet for having courage to bring it in at this time, and prophesied that before very long they would find themselves debating in that Assembly the question of birth control.

Mr. McKeen wanted to go further in the matter of restriction of immigration. He wanted it broadcasted to all intending immigrants that unless they were found to be physically and mentally fit they should be prevented from entering the Province, and that if it was ever found necessary to incarcerate them within any Alberta institution, worse

things than sterilisation would happen to them.

Mr. Hoadley, in closing the debate, said the bill could be dealt with and amended if thought fit in Committee of the Whole House. The Speaker thereupon put the question: "The motion is on the second reading of the Sexual Sterilisation Bill—Is the House agreed?" A chorus of "Ayes" rose triumphantly with not one single "No." The Press Gallery collapsed. The least that had been expected was a division, and although a good many, including all the Party leaders, were absent, it was known that pairs had been arranged. Thus ended the first lesson.

## Report of the Alberta Liquor Control Board

Profits for Year 1927 Totalled  
\$2,038,622.53

One of the most concise reports yet presented in the Legislature is the interim report of the Liquor Commissioner. Beginning with the progress of local option proceedings, it shows that seven votes were taken during the year. Five districts went dry and the remaining two retained the beer licenses. The cost of these votes was \$663.47, and an additional sum of \$150.00 for legal expenses was necessary.

Opening of a new warehouse at Smoky Lake was announced, but the Board does not feel it necessary to grant warehouses just yet at other places where it has been sought. To avoid discrimination against mail order permit holders the Board decided to absorb the entire cost of transportation.

#### Light Wines More Popular

Samples of product offered for sale were found to be within the requirements of the act. Increase in the number of purchasers of light wines is noted. Sale of permits for the year realised \$147,334.75. Four hundred and ninety-five of these had to be cancelled, 286 automatically through interdiction. 531 interdiction orders were issued, 245 of whom did not hold a permit. During the same period 333 orders were revoked, leaving the interdiction list at the end of the year at 820, covering the period from 10th May, 1924, up to date.

#### Improved

Twenty-seven applications for hotel licenses were refused. 354 were issued, one cancelled through local option proceedings and one surrendered during the year. The Board notes the improvement in the conduct of hotels.

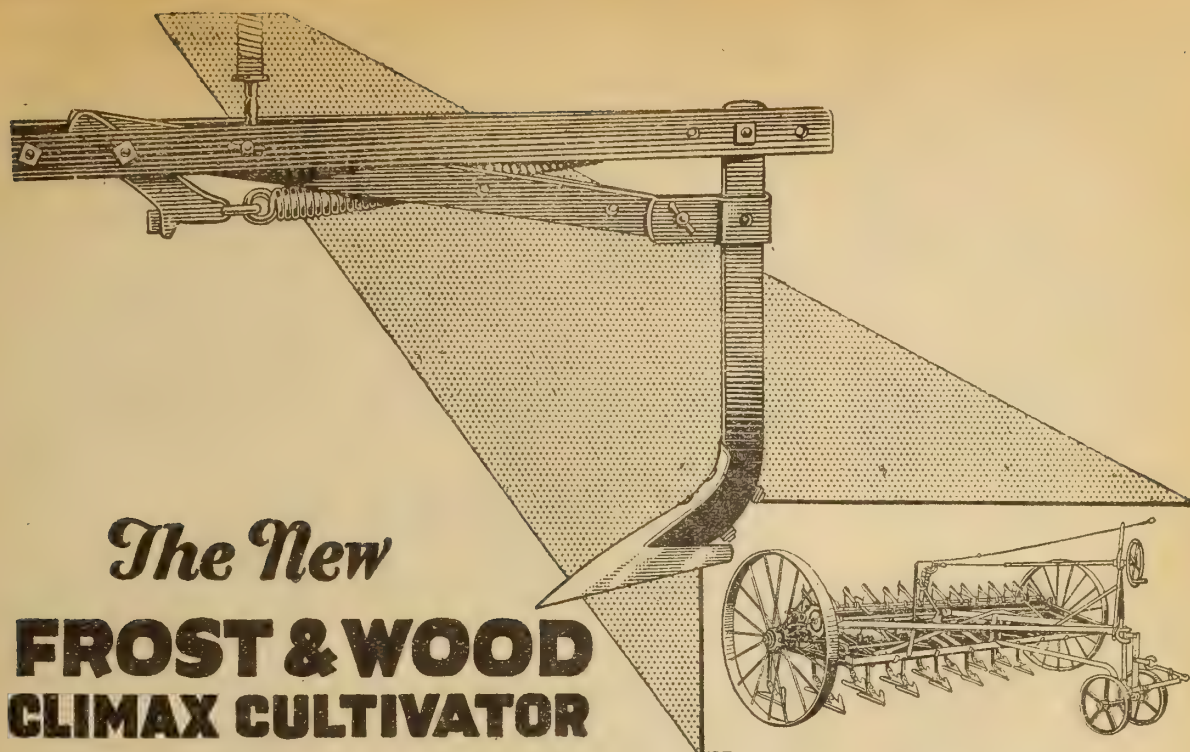
Canned heat as a substitute for booze is a source of worry to the Commissioner, and a voluminous correspondence was carried on with manufacturers to have the formula changed, but without success, and the Board as a last expedient recommends that sale of this product be not permitted except on approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

A reduction of convictions under the act amounting to 359 is recorded, the figures being 2,450 in 1927 and 2,809 in 1926.

#### Harvest of Federal Government

In view of the fact that several speakers on the Old Age Pension measure pointed to liquor profits as a potential source of revenue, it is interesting to note that the Liquor Board and the brewers together paid to the Federal authorities as duty



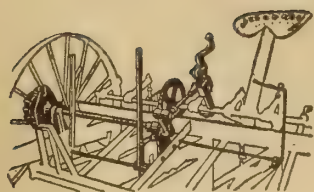


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and excise and sales tax the sum of \$2,454,000.00.

The Government's purchases, inclusive of inward freight and marine insurance, amounted to \$3,561,340.54. The trade gave a discount of \$28,089.64, making a total of \$3,533,250.90. Of this amount the Federal Government collected \$1,392,344.45 in duty and excise, and \$150,203.40 in sales taxes. It will thus be seen that excluding the freight and insurance, which amounted to \$161,040.75 the Federal authorities reaped a harvest amounting to over fifty per cent of the cost of all purchases.

#### Provincial Profits

Actual profits turned over to the Provincial Treasurer were \$2,038,622.53, as compared with \$1,803,552.55 in 1926. Including permit fees and monies advanced to the Board by the Treasurer, the total amounts were \$2,685,957.28, compared with \$2,439,717.77 in 1926, leaving a balance on hand of \$425,623.78.

#### ALBERTA'S BUDGET

(Continued from page 9)

compared with its net production. This record has been maintained over the years 1923, 1924, 1925 and the year 1927. Only two Provinces in all Canada show a lower ratio than Alberta.

#### CO-OPERATIVE CREDITS AND FARM LOANS

"Under the Co-operative Credit Act there were thirty-five societies in full operation during the past year, an increase of two over the previous years.

"Advances made through these societies, including the carry-over from previous years, amounted to \$1,286,929.69, of which \$639,910.69 was repaid up to December 31st, 1927, or a repayment of 49.72 per cent. Owing to the very unfavorable weather conditions during the harvest season and of the unusually early winter, collections were retarded at least from six weeks to two months, as shown by the fact that over \$100,000.00 was paid in during January of this year. Many members of the societies have not yet threshed. A considerable number of carloads of grain shipped in the joint names of the borrower and the Society have not been graded, so the returns have not yet come in; while in many cases the borrower has been unable to haul his grain owing to congestion at the elevators.

"The guarantee of the Province is safeguarded by the interim and final payments from the Wheat Pool on hundreds of thousands of bushels of wheat, in addition to the above mentioned unsold grain. Furthermore, there are additional elements of protection in the customary liens, the local reserve fund of the various societies, the share capital of the members now invested in Savings Certificates and held by the Provincial Treasurer amounting to \$93,664.19, the Central Reserve Fund in the custody of the Provincial Treasurer of \$11,001.46, and in some cases the guarantee of the Municipality of the district in which the societies are located. You will please note that these securities are increasing from year to year at a steady rate. *Altogether the Co-operative Credits activity is continuing to maintain its stability and increase its usefulness.*

#### FARM LOANS LEGISLATION

"In the placing in the Statute Books of an Act to permit this Province to take advantage of the provisions of the Canadian Farm Loans Act, 1927, the Govern-

ment feels that an important step has been taken, which will lead to much needed improvement in providing for the rational development of agriculture in the Province.

#### ESTIMATES 1928-1929

"Dealing with the expenditure on Income Account for the fiscal year, April 1st, 1928, to March 31st, 1929, the estimated expenditure for 1928-29 exceeds the actual of the calendar year ended December 31st, 1927 by \$782,878.73. An analysis of the estimated expenditure by Departments reveals the following: There is an increase in Public Debt charges, which is uncontrollable, of \$189,248.91.

"In the Executive Council there is a saving of \$12,283.37, due to decrease in expenditures for Extension of Coal markets, and to travelling expenses. Legislation shows a small decrease of \$2,272.27. The Department of Agriculture accounts for an increase of \$77,811.49, made up chiefly of increased expenditure on destruction of Noxious Weeds, a new appropriation for Fur Farms amounting to \$10,000.00, which however, is off-set by new revenue; and an expenditure of \$32,690.00 for the Administration of the Debt Adjustment Act, this having been transferred to the Agriculture Department from the Department of the Attorney General.

"The decrease of \$41,606.63 in the Department of the Attorney General, chiefly due to the transfer of the appropriation just mentioned.

"The Education Department will be increased by \$95,118.48, accounted for by an increase in School Grants, University of Alberta, Institute of Tech-

nology, Free School Texts, and a new appropriation making provision for a Normal School at Edmonton. In the Municipal Affairs there is an expected increase of \$12,613.84, representing chiefly an increase of \$6,126.08 for Commissions and charges under the Supplementary, Wild Lands and Educational Tax Acts, and \$3,768.74 under Land Forfeiture proceedings.

"There will be a small increase in the Provincial Secretary's Department, mostly due to increased Commission on Gasoline Vendors' Tax. The Department of Public Health shows an increase of \$204,180.25. Of this amount \$110,500.00 is accounted for by showing gross instead of net salaries in institutions, the revenue arising from these institutions being correspondingly increased; the new service of Travelling Clinic inaugurated last year will require a further \$16,000, and a new appropriation for the Provincial Special Hospital accounts for \$64,404.00.

"The Public Works Department will expend \$233,794.78 more on maintenance of Main Highways than in 1927, and this chiefly accounts for the increase of \$268,233.19 in that Department.

"The Railways Branch will need less by \$28,034.34 for the coming fiscal year.

"The Treasury Department shows an increase of \$10,411.66 due to the appropriation to cover salary increases in the Service. This amount, however, if and when expended will be distributed throughout the different departments and branches of the service. The increase insofar as the Treasury Department itself is concerned, is therefore only apparent.

"Turning now to the Revenue side, the anticipated net total increase over 1927 actual revenues amounts to \$1,010,-

#### Condensed Statement of Cash Receipts and Payments for the Year Ended December 31, 1927

##### GENERAL REVENUE FUND

	Receipts	Payments
Balance December 31, 1926, cash overdraft.....		\$ 469,098.87
INCOME ACCOUNT:		
Dominion of Canada.....	\$ 2,278,260.98	
Public Debt.....		\$ 4,319,906.10
Agriculture Dept.....	285,699.00	650,492.70
Attorney General's Dept.....	3,673,641.35	1,536,030.61
Education Dept.....	229,011.16	2,214,649.63
Executive Council.....	131,472.53	350,746.56
Legislation.....	2,295.57	183,918.98
Municipal Affairs Dept.....	1,616,908.14	205,719.33
Prov. Secretary's Dept.....	3,120,786.60	70,006.30
Public Health Dept.....	280,302.30	1,051,480.68
Public Works Dept.....	69,779.75	1,327,460.01
Rlys & Tel. Dept., Rlys. Branch.....	364.95	66,285.35
Treasury Dept.....	576,878.31	229,045.50
	<b>\$12,263,400.54</b>	<b>\$12,205,631.84</b>
Cash Surplus — \$57,778.80		

##### CAPITAL ACCOUNT:

Agriculture Dept.....	\$ 180,363.35	\$ 65,398.70
Attorney General's Dept.....	45.00	
Education Dept.....	135,238.31	147,758.43
Executive Council.....	207,554.88	60,757.35
Municipal Affairs Dept.....	184,891.96	27,747.35
Public Health Dept.....	4,744.88	30,765.48
Public Works Dept.....	804,045.79	2,286,762.80
Rlys & Tel. Dept., Rlys. Branch.....	106,403.49	2,273,607.05
Treasury Dept.....	7,147,463.16	1,383,864.82
	<b>\$ 8,470,760.82</b>	<b>\$ 6,246,661.98</b>
STATUTORY as per Statements Submitted.....	18,104,284.01	19,419,703.40
Balance December 31, 1927.....		497,319.38
	<b>\$38,838,405.47</b>	<b>\$38,838,405.47</b>



213.98. Under the heading, Dominion of Canada, there is an expected increase of \$95,681.22, arising partly from increase in population grant, but chiefly from School Lands. It is estimated that Agriculture Department will furnish more revenue by \$89,626.88 than in 1927. The chief items of increase in this Department are Fur Farm Leases, \$24,000.00, Agricultural Schools Act, \$32,000.00, Provincial Farms Revenue, \$7,300.00, Livestock Encouragement interest, \$8,200.00 and General \$18,126.88.

"The Attorney General's Department is expected to be less by \$12,491.35, and the Education Department increased by \$11,598.84. Under the Executive Council there is an increase of \$159,102.47, the Mine Owners' Tax Act chiefly accounting for the increase.

"There is a small decrease under Legislation. In the Municipal Affairs Department there is an increase of \$155,091.86, made up of increased collections under the Supplementary Revenue, Educational and Wild Lands Tax Acts. It is estimated that the Provincial Secretary's Department will contribute \$400,638.40 more revenue than in 1927, the increase being accounted for chiefly by increased revenue from the Gasoline Tax, Vehicles and Public Highways Tax Acts and in a lesser degree by the Railway Mileage Tax, Corporations Tax, Theatre and Amusement Tax Act.

"I referred to the new policy of showing gross salaries instead of net salaries in the institutions administered by the Public Health Department. The difference is reflected in an increase of revenue in this Department and chiefly accounts for the amount of \$166,071.70 over the actual of 1927; the other contributing items are increased revenue from Travelling Clinics of \$15,560, and a new item, Maintenance Fees from Provincial Special Hospital, amounting to \$32,000.

"In Public Works there is an expected increase of \$19,020.25 over 1927, also in great part an offset to the gross salaries shown in institutions under Public Health.

"The Treasury Department revenue will be less by \$73,985.77, which may be attributed to fluctuation in miscellaneous items of revenue, but for the most part to a decrease in the profits of working funds, which last year included the profits of several years.

"The summary of the revenues on Income Account for the fiscal period 1928-29 shows a grand total of \$13,273,613.62, and the expenditure, \$13,262,259.70, so that there will be a small surplus of \$11,354.92. This result has been brought about only after careful revision and drastic pruning of the Estimates of expenditure as originally submitted.

#### CAPITAL EXPENDITURE 1928-29

"The total Capital requirements for the fiscal year 1928-29 as shown in the estimates, amount to \$7,854,930.37. There will also be other Capital items to be taken in account, such as the discount on bond flotations.

"On the Revenue side the ordinary Capital receipts will be \$1,656,738.74. There will also be the payment on account of the Lacombe & Northwestern Railway of \$1,500,000.00, and other smaller items, which I need not refer to in detail.

"The net requirements on Capital account are estimated at \$5,600,000.00.

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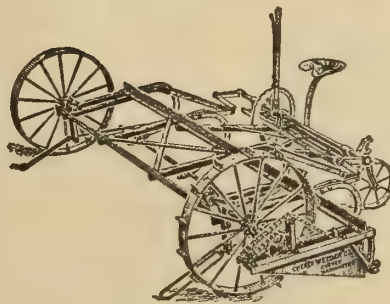
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which amount will be raised by way of loan as required from time to time in the course of the current year.

### SURVEY OF ECONOMIC LIFE OF ALBERTA

In opening his speech Mr. Reid made an interesting and comprehensive survey of industrial and economic conditions in the Province. It had been truly said that Canada had never enjoyed a year of such general progress and prosperity as 1927, and while this might not be equally the case in all parts of Canada, it was so in a pronounced degree of Alberta, where there had been marked advance in all lines of production. The progressive increases in banking clearings, customs revenue and the business of wholesale houses, were indications of growing strength.

Alberta seemed to have been the most fortunate of the Western Provinces in that for the third year in succession a satisfactory crop had been gathered in. The average was shown on the map published by a Western firm in a most striking fashion, as from 25 to 35 bushels to the acre.

"To quote a recent review," Mr. Reid proceeded, "Seed time and harvest are the beating of the pulse of Canada." Carrying this figure further, I would add that the flow of wheat to the markets of the world is the life stream of Canadian business, and the economic health of Canada will vary as the harvest varies. Townsmen and countrymen, workmen of the cities, industrialists and farmers will alike be affected by these prosperous conditions, for in the crop returns their common interests are merged.

### PRODUCTION IN 1927 TOTALLED \$330,143,152

"The value of agricultural production in the last three years is as follows: 1925, \$257,594,615; 1926, \$263,913,260; 1927, \$330,143,152; Total, \$851,651,027. This is an immense sum of money to pass into circulation among 800,000 people.

"With the same degree of progress in the next two decades as has taken place during the period since the Province was formed, and with the opening up of the vast Peace River district, we have reason to believe that an annual production valuation of one billion dollars will be a common thing before that period of time has expired.

"1927 is the third successive year of favorable crop returns, each year showing an increase over the previous year. In a large Province like Alberta with its varying soil and climatic conditions, a uniformly good crop throughout is not possible. Usually considerable variation is inevitable, but this year, fortunately, finds a wide distribution of good yields to such an extent as to be almost unique in the history of the Province.

### ANNUAL PRODUCTION PER FARM

"The annual agricultural production per farm in Alberta was:

"1906, \$542.00; 1911, \$787.00; 1916, \$2,289.00; 1921, \$1,644.00; 1926, \$3,422.00; 1927, \$4,385.00.

"The value of agricultural production per farm in Alberta in comparison with American States, was as follows, in 1925:

"Alberta, \$3,154.00; Montana, \$2,514.00; S. Dakota, \$2,355.00; Iowa, \$2,262.00; Minnesota, \$1,977.00; Kansas, \$1,889.00

### INCREASE IN EXPORTS OF ANIMAL PRODUCTS

"The exports of Alberta animal products to the United States in the year 1927 amounted to \$9,120,305.00, an increase of 17 per cent over the year 1926.

"There has been a re-distribution of livestock through the gradual increase in mixed farming. The number of animals on ranches or large farms has been reduced, and the grain farmer has increased his stock holdings. This wider distribution to the smaller farmers of the Province has now been effected in the establishment of more general mixed farming conditions. A steady growth, therefore, may be looked for in the increase of live stock in the Province in the years to come.

"There has been some increase in the raising of hogs in the last decade, while the place of sheep on the farm has been maintained. Poultry-raising too has become popular with farmers in recent years. Over seventy thousand farmers now report flocks of poultry, and the number of all classes of poultry has almost doubled in the past ten years. This increase is no doubt largely due to improved methods, and to the operation of killing and marketing services at Edmonton, Calgary and other large centres. Co-operative marketing has resulted in a more dependable cash market for all

egg and poultry products, and better handling services and cold storage facilities have prevented the glutting of the market during peak periods of production.

### REDUCTION IN PRODUCTION

"With regard to dairying: Alberta's production of milk, butter and cheese was valued at \$20,750,000 for the past year. This represents a reduction of approximately five per cent in value and six per cent in terms of total milk production, as compared with the figures for 1926. The somewhat higher average prices realized for creamery butter, namely, 35 cents per pound as against 33 cents per pound for 1926, helped to offset to some extent the reduction in volume.

"There were one hundred creameries in operation in Alberta last year and, according to preliminary returns, their combined butter output was 16,425,000 pounds. Twelve cheese factories were operated, and reported a cheese production of 849,000 pounds—a decrease of over forty per cent. For the first time in several years there was no butter exported from Alberta to the British market in 1927.

"The production of creamery butter and factory cheese represents approximately one-third of the quantity of the

### Alberta's Estimated Revenue and Expenditure, Fiscal Year 1928-29, Compared with the Actual for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31st, 1927

	Estimated 1928-29	Actual 1927	Estimated Revenue over 1927	Estimated Revenue under 1927
<b>REVENUE:</b>				
Dominion of Canada.....	\$ 2,373,942.20	\$ 2,278,260.98	\$ 95,681.22	.....
Agriculture Department.....	373,325.88	283,699.00	89,626.88	.....
Attorney General's Dept.....	3,661,150.00	3,673,641.35	.....	\$12,491.35
Education Department.....	240,610.00	229,011.16	11,598.84	.....
Executive Council.....	290,575.00	131,472.53	159,102.47	.....
Legislation.....	2,020.00	2,295.57	.....	275.57
Municipal Affairs Department....	1,772,000.00	1,616,908.14	155,091.86	.....
Provincial Secretary's Dept.....	3,521,425.00	3,120,786.60	400,638.40	.....
Public Health Department.....	446,374.00	280,302.30	166,071.70	.....
Public Works Department.....	88,800.00	69,779.75	19,020.25	.....
Rlys. & Tel. Dept. (Rlys Branch)..	500.00	364.95	135.05	.....
Treasury Department.....	502,892.54	576,878.31	.....	73,985.77
	<b>\$13,273,614.62</b>	<b>\$12,263,400.64</b>	<b>\$1,096,966.67</b>	<b>\$ 86,752.89</b>
	Estimated 1928-29	Actual 1927	Estimated Expenditure over 1927	Estimated Expenditure under 1927
<b>EXPENDITURE:</b>				
Public Debt.....	\$ 4,738,416.04	\$ 4,540,167.13	.....	\$180,248.91
Executive Council.....	339,945.00	362,228.37	12,283.37	.....
Legislation.....	183,100.00	185,372.27	2,272.27	.....
Agriculture Department.....	741,444.00	663,632.51	.....	77,811.49
Attorney General's Dept.....	1,512,519.91	1,554,126.54	41,606.63	.....
Education Department.....	2,315,495.00	2,220,376.22	.....	95,118.78
Municipal Affairs Dept.....	218,325.00	205,711.16	.....	12,613.84
Provincial Secretary's Dept.....	80,495.00	71,057.78	.....	9,437.22
Public Health Dept.....	1,258,441.00	1,054,260.75	.....	204,180.25
Public Works Department.....	1,598,037.00	1,329,783.81	.....	268,253.19
Rlys & Tel. Dept. (Rlys. Branch)..	38,116.25	66,150.59	28,034.34	.....
Treasury Dept.....	237,925.50	227,513.84	.....	10,411.66
	<b>\$13,262,259.70</b>	<b>\$12,479,380.97</b>	<b>\$ 84,196.61</b>	<b>\$867,075.34</b>

### SUMMARY

Excess Estimated Revenue, 1928-29.....	\$1,010,213.96
Excess Estimated Expenditure 1928-29.....	782,878.73
	<b>\$227,335.23</b>
Deficit, 1927.....	215,980.33
Estimated Surplus, 1928-29.....	<b>\$ 11,354.92</b>





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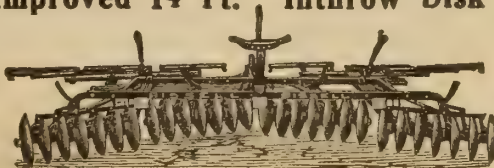
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milk produced in the Province, and it is interesting to note from returns received by the Department that, while the general decline in the output of creamery butter was 17½ per cent, the figures for the area lying south of Red Deer showed a drop of fourteen per cent and the area north of Red Deer twenty per cent. The creameries that are situated within a radius of fifty miles from Lethbridge reported a decreased production of only five per cent. There are, on the other hand, districts of a somewhat similar area that show a reduction of more than twenty per cent in creamery butter output for the year.

"The causes of this temporary setback to dairying appear to be mainly the favorable grain crop prospects and markets and the comparatively high beef prices during the year. These conditions enabled many of our farmers, whose dairy operations have now become more or less incidental to their main business, to make a profitable disposal of cows that had given indifferent service as milk producers.

"The decreased production is only an ebb in the tide of the general advancement of the dairying industry, covering twenty-five years of progress. This temporary setback may have the effect of stimulating and supporting our efforts to make dairying more profitable through a closer study of production costs."

#### VARIOUS RESOURCES OF ALBERTA

Going on to deal with various resources of Alberta apart from agriculture, Mr. Reid stated that the northern fisheries of Alberta produced over nine million pounds of fish in 1926, of a value of \$867,000, whereas five years previously little more than half this amount was produced; that the lumber industry had an annual turnover of approximately a million dollars, and was capable of great expansion; that tourist traffic was conservatively estimated to have put in circulation thirty millions annually, and with the improvement of highways might be expected to increase; and that the coal mining industry, even with its present limited market, had produced 6,936,780 tons at an estimated valuation of \$22,267,064, and with wider markets in prospect the future of this industry was most promising. The utilization of gas resources increased during the year, and the exploration of oil had resulted in discoveries that placed beyond doubt the existence of oil fields of great potential value.

The Province, said the Treasurer, was richly endowed in game resources; furs pelts exported in 1927 were valued at over four million dollars, and many non-resident sportsmen had been attracted by the opportunities of big game hunting. Through the setting aside of reserves in the mountain regions it was hoped that the game supply for the future would be assured.

#### INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF PROVINCE

"Coincident with agricultural development in this Province," the Treasurer continued, "there is one phase of progress to which more and more attention will have to be paid as time goes on. This is the matter of industrial development. Progress in this field has shown a very large increase. In 1906 the number of industrial establishments in the Province was 97, in 1921, 282; in 1924, 739; and the annual production of industry during that period has increased from approxi-

mately five million to sixty-five million dollars. This growth still continues. Coal, oil, gas and hydro-electric energy are available in large quantities for the production of cheap power and as a great diversity of raw materials is also present, we have apparently a combination which insures an extensive and stable development in industry.

#### SETTLEMENT—THE PEACE RIVER COUNTRY

"The desire to have a piece of land of one's own seems to be universal among all people regardless of station.

"In the Peace River country this Province has the last great area of rich farm land now open for settlement in Canada. A Canadian statesman recently gave the following advice:

"Go North, young man! is the slogan of the future, and the task of Canada and Canadians now is to continually apply ourselves in an endeavor to broaden the band of our population. This Northern trend will produce an ever-widening opportunity for young Canadians in closing the gap between the East and West, and will tend to balance the economic value of Canada as a whole."

"I do not know that any of our resources can be developed with less outlay and more economic benefit to the Province than this matter of proper and well directed settlement, for there is not only the direct advantage received through increasing our subsidies on account of population, but new lands are brought under taxation, thereby reducing the per capita cost of carrying on the business of government, and relieving the burden of imposts on a population that at present is too limited and scattered. In the last calendar year of 1927, the number of immigrants amounted to 15,424. This figure could be increased many times over with advantage to the Province."

### Advisory Committee On Taxation Reports

#### Important Recommendations Are Made By Special Committee

The report of the special advisory committee on taxation appointed by the Alberta Government, was made public last week. It contains a comprehensive survey of the whole problem of taxation in this Province, and give evidence of the most thorough investigation, including hearings at 25 meetings held in various centres. The members were H. M. Tory, president of the University of Alberta, chairman; A. A. Carpenter, chairman Board of Public Utilities Commissioners; E. Pinchbeck, secretary of the Municipal Districts Association; A. T. Stevenson, city commissioner, Red Deer; and A. H. Tovell, manager of the Hail Insurance Board.

A special article dealing with the report in its various phases, will be printed in *The U.F.A.* at an early date. In the meantime, a number of the important recommendations concerning taxation are summarized below:

Coal, gas and minerals should be taxed by the Province only.

Wild lands tax should be continued in present form.

Provincial income tax should be levied, either as special Provincial tax, collected through the Dominion income tax department, or through allotment of portion of Dominion tax to Province.

Gasoline tax to be increased from 3 to 5 cents a gallon.

Supplementary revenue tax to be replaced by a public revenue tax.

Continuation of amusement tax in present form.

Continuation of unearned increment tax in present form.

Authority to be given to municipalities to impose poll tax on persons not otherwise taxed.

Continuation of motor vehicle license as at present, but special license fee to be levied for trucks used for commercial purposes.

#### 26 PER CENT INCREASE IN TURNOVER

There has been a substantial increase in the volume of business of Edgerton Co-operative Association, according to the report of O. Dempsey, auditor, which states: "The present statement, covering 12 months, shows an increase in turnover of about 26 per cent over 1926, a period of 13 and a half months. A very small sum was transferred to the reserve, which now stands at \$2,600, while the sum of \$1,945 has been transferred to the building fund, which is a new fund started this year. The manager and board are to be congratulated on the splendid showing made during the past year and the savings effected for their patron through their able management."

#### NEWS FROM WHEAT POOL

(Continued from page 11)

#### SECRET OF FARM SUCCESS

So much has been made in the city newspapers of the Dominion's 445 million bushel crop of wheat this year, and of the Governmental rough estimate of gross revenue of \$1,750,000,000 from agriculture that the impression has become almost general that Canadian farmers are absolutely rolling in wealth, says the *Family Herald and Weekly Star*.

It might be a good thing for the country if it were true that wealth accumulated in the hands of the farmers as it so often does among financial and industrial companies and their managers.

The irony contained in such impressions the working farmer knows full well, also the disagreeable difference between gross and net returns.

#### Effect of War Lingers

The effect of the war is still severely felt on the farm where the costs of production have increased from 60 per cent. to 70 per cent. although the prices of produce have risen only from 35 per cent. to 45 per cent. above pre-war prices.

As at present organized the world is paying almost as much for selling as for producing. That is true of practically all of the necessities of life.

Confronted with immense buying companies having all the resources of special training, combined advice and experience, with hands upon all the pulses of commerce, the farmer who depends upon his skill in salesmanship needs to be endowed with almost super-human ability and knowledge.

His needs and his wisdom suggest that he too, should secure the assistance of combination and advice, as well as the authority arising from dealing not on a small, but on a large scale.

#### Wheat Pools Show Way

Wheat Pools show how that actually works out, and indicate one road towards



greater success. It might be well to explore with regard to other things as well as wheat.

In co-operation, although that may imply some subordination of personal opinion, lies no doubt the great secret of farming success.

Such co-operation must originate with farmers themselves, and will require to be persevered in through discouragement and opposition as farmers in Denmark and other countries have persevered and carried through similar plans to marked success.

The future is bright before Canadian farming, for our Dominion is mightily endowed by nature, but farmers must give much more attention to the marketing end of their business if they are to receive their due return for their labors.

#### BRUCE ANNUAL MEETING

Bruce Wheat Pool Local held its Annual Meeting in Bruce on the 15th inst., when a well attended and enthusiastic gathering received reports of the year's business and information regarding the operation of the Pool. A. Holmberg and Johnston Ferguson gave comprehensive reports on the last Pool convention, after which the meeting was addressed, on Pool matters in general, by P. Enzenauer, M.L.A., and A. G. Andrews, M.L.A. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the re-election of all of last year's officials.

#### HEATH WHEAT POOL LOCAL

Heath Local had the good fortune to have a visit recently from our delegate, H. Foreman, of Chauvin, and our director, Geo. Bennett, of Mannville. Mr. Foreman gave a report on the Annual Meeting of the Alberta Pool and also the special meeting of the delegates. Mr. Bennett addressed about 40 men at the Sligo meeting and about 25 or 30 at the Heath meeting. Great interest was displayed at all of these meetings and hearty votes of thanks tendered our visitors for their reports on Pool matters and for the way they answered any knotty questions.

#### ORGANIZE POOL LOCAL

E. H. Keith, Delegate G-9, assisted in organizing a Wheat Pool Local at Scenic Heights recently. A large number of members were present to hear the report of the last Annual Pool Meeting. After Mr. Keith had explained how a Local could help the Pool headquarters and members, those present organized a Local with E. Harvey, Wembley, as Secretary.

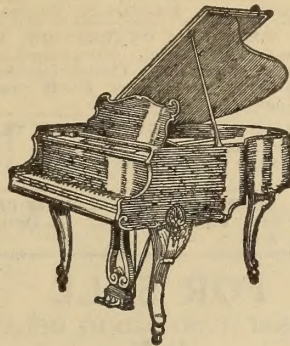
#### AMERICA'S MILLIONAIRES

*The Producer*, Denver, Colorado

Our millionaires are multiplying. Income-tax statistics show that in 1926 there were 228 persons in the United States having taxable incomes of \$1,000,000 or over. Many more had equally large incomes, but did not pay taxes on the full amount. In 1925 there were 207 millionaires; in 1921, only 21; but in 1916, 206.

Last year's returns showed 115 persons with taxed incomes of between \$1,000,000 and \$1,500,000; 43 with between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000; 33 with \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000; 14 with \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000; 9 with \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000; and 14 with over \$5,000,000 annually. At least one billionaire was indicated.

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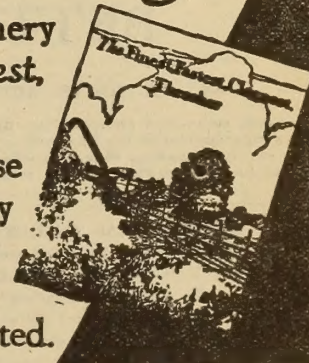
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## BETTER SEED

MEANS

## BETTER YIELDS—BETTER GRADES—BETTER PRICES

A special committee appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, with the co-operation of numerous organizations in the Province, is urging the use this spring by farmers throughout the Province of high quality, clean, treated, seed grain, in order to reduce the heavy annual losses sustained by sowing inferior seed.

## FARMERS CAN CO-OPERATE BY

1. Using registered seed wherever available.
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Good seed will be in demand this spring. Secure your requirements early—before the supply is exhausted.

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## BETTER SEED COMMITTEE

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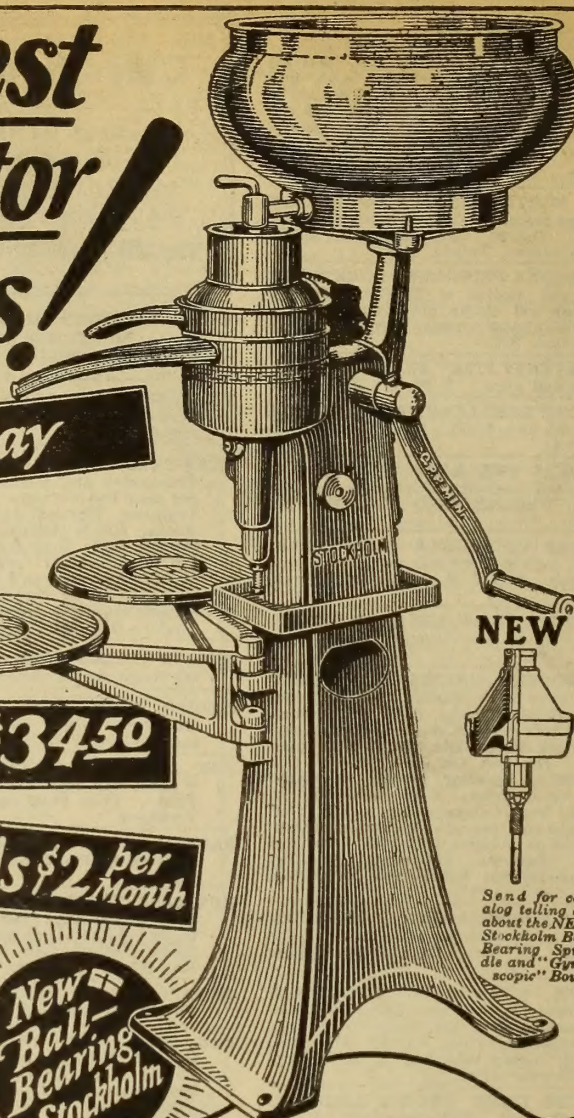
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